

THE NEW BEEF TEA.
BOUILLON FLEET.
GUARANTEED PURE BEEF ONLY
With salt, a fine drink for breakfast.
See Pamphlet, "Bouillon Fleet and its Uses." Ask
your grocer for it, or write to the Proprietors,
BOUILLON FLEET
(THE NEW BEEF TEA).
FREE FROM FAT, EASILY DIGESTED,
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS,
AND PALATABLE.
To be against any other Beef Tea now offered,
and when you have convinced yourself of its
superiority, order for Bouillon Fleet. Served
in cups and for sale at all Clubs, Hotels, Bars,
Gaiety, Chemists, Confectioners, &c.
Bottle, 1s. 6d., and 2s., and of
FLEET AND CO.,
CAMDENWELL, 1, FENCIBLES AVENUE.
Sample (gratis, carriage paid) and name of nearest
retailer sent on receipt of request to any one in
town or country.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL
Treasures of former days, and bygone fame,
Which seemed, to all appearance, past reclaim,
I've rescued from that den of dust and gloom,
This great perplexity—the lumbered room,
And now, they glow and gladden, side by side
With sister arts, in all their former pride.
There is a charm, a brightness spread o'er all,
By the presiding genius, ASPINALL'S.
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.
SOLD IN TIN IN OVER 100 COLOURS
EVERYWHERE, or Post Free,
2s. 6d., and 3s. (the Bottle, 1s. 6d. and
2s. 6d.).
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS
LONDON.
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL. ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.] LONDON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1888. 110, STRAND.—No. 369

THIRD EDITION.
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

THE CROPS IN VICTORIA.
MELBOURNE, November 1.—The continued dry weather is seriously affecting the crops, and fears are entertained of their partial failure.

CYCLONE IN MADRAS.
BOMBAY, November 1.—A cyclone is now sweeping over the Madras Presidency, accompanied by heavy rains. No serious damage is reported, but the telegraph wires in Southern India have suffered considerably. The centre of the cyclone is expected to strike north of Madras.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.
THE HAGUE, November 2.—The condition of the King of the Netherlands has slightly improved, and Professor Rosenstein does not regard it as altogether unfavourable. The inflammation has considerably decreased. His Majesty's physicians consider the patient's general condition satisfactory, although complications may supervene.

GREAT FIRE AT HAMBURG.
HAMBURG, November 2.—A large fire is at present raging at Koopmann's slaughter-houses.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE CITY.

A Strange Story.
At the Mansion House on Friday, Henry John Plimmer, 25, a clerk, was charged on remand, before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, with stealing £417s. 9d., the money of his master, Mr. T. P. Ling, a tea merchant, of Beer-lane. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.—The prosecutor stated that the total amount of the defalcations was £416s. He had discovered that the matter was known to a junior clerk some three months ago, but a loaded pistol was put to his head and he was cautioned not to say anything about it. He could not produce the clerk, as he said his life would be in danger if he gave evidence. It was stated that the prisoner was a young man of highly respectable family, but he had got into bad company and had been thrashing literature. He denied threatening any one.—Sir Andrew Lusk sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

At about eight o'clock on Thursday a respectably dressed young man, whose name has not transpired, walked into Liverpool-street Station and told one of the Great Eastern Company's policemen that he had shot himself, or that some one else had shot him, in a train on the North London Railway. There were bloodstains on his breast, and he looked very ill. He was conveyed in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was found that he had been shot in two places on the heart. The man is in a critical condition. He is believed to have attempted suicide.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H.E.H. the Prince of Wales left London on Friday afternoon for Sandringham, to join the Princess of Wales and daughters at their country seat.

FATAL TRAP ACCIDENT.

Mr. Peter Hoskan, a merchant of Swinford, when returning from Foxford on Wednesday night, was thrown from his carriage. He died from concussion of the brain on Friday morning.

REMARKABLE DECREASE OF PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

From the eleventh report of the commissioners of prisons, which is issued from the Home Office, it appears that the number of prisoners received during the year ended 31st March last, in local prisons of England and Wales under sentence of the ordinary courts was 147,779, besides 1,171 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts martial. There were also 7,917 persons imprisoned as debtors, or on civil process, making a total of 156,877. The population of the prisons on the 31st March, 1888, was 14,396, having been 15,457 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1887-88 was 15,119, viz., 12,567 males and 2,552 females; in the previous year it was 14,968, viz., 12,344 males, and 2,722 females. The average prison population was, therefore, 158 higher than in the previous year, but if the increase due to retaining convicts under sentence of penal servitude in local prisons be deducted, the average population would be 14,536, and the figures show that the remarkable decrease in the prison population, which commenced in 1877, has been continued during the past year. The highest number of prisoners shown in any of the monthly returns was 15,916 on the 4th of October, 1887, and the lowest was 14,579 on the 3rd of January, 1888, the highest number being 91 per cent. above the lowest number. The diminished prison population (the commissioners add) is still more remarkable when the large increase in the general population is considered. The decrease in the number of females since 1876-77 is proportionally much more than with males, as it amounts to 41.2 per cent. for females, and 25.3 per cent. for males.

THE LORD MAYOR-ELECT AND THE LONDON POOR.

The Lord Mayor-elect has decided, subject to the permission of the guardians of the City of London Union, to give a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding on Lord Mayor's Day, to all the poor residing in the workhouses, and also a pound of tea to all who are in receipt of outdoor relief within that union. In the former class the number is between 1,100 and 1,200, and in the latter between 1,000 and 1,100, or, altogether, about 2,200. He is also providing for the entertainment of the poor in the several unions of Westmoreland, the county of his birth, and in the parish of Lewisham, in which he resides.

Lord Rosebery presided on Wednesday night at a meeting held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, in favour of Imperial federation. He said the federation they desired would be essentially a pacific federation, by which they would secure an enormous boon for peace and commerce and consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon race.

STANLEY SAFE AND WELL.

News from the Explorer.

Couriers have arrived from Tabora bringing direct news of Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition, a portion of which was encountered at the end of November last year by detachments of Arabs carrying on trade and barter in the interior of Africa in the regions between Lakes Albert Nyanza and Muta-Nigra and Tabora. According to a Reuter's telegram from Zanzibar, these Arabs, who only recently reached Tabora, a place about 200 miles due south of Lake Victoria Nyanza, met Stanley's rear-guard to the west of the Albert Nyanza and south-west of Sanga just as that portion of the expedition was preparing to cross a number of swamps caused by the streams which radiate through that part of the country. These Arabs did not see Mr. Stanley himself. The detachment which they met, and which was composed of about thirty men, informed them that Stanley was two days' march ahead, and that the expedition had endured great suffering in thick forests, in which they could not advance more than a mile and a quarter a day. In the marshes, too, their progress had been most difficult and arduous. Many men of the escort had disappeared or were dead. Forty of them had been drowned in the crossing of a great river running from east to west.

He had to Fight.

One of the white men who accompanied Mr. Stanley's own party was dead. Mr. Stanley had been obliged to fight native tribes who had refused to supply the expedition with provisions. The report of these Arabs goes on to say that the expedition had often stopped in the expectation that reinforcements would reach them from the Congo and in order to collect provisions, of which they stood in need. At the time that the Arabs encountered the rear-guard the expedition had only been on the march for five days after a halt of three weeks, due to the illness of Mr. Stanley and a great part of his escort, who had been attacked with fever. The Arabs estimate the total number of men composing the expedition, after the deduction of the losses sustained, at 250 men. The health of Mr. Stanley was at that time good. The men of the rear-guard, who were Zanzibaris, said that he had decided to advance to the north-east and then direct to the north of Lake Albert Nyanza, but to strike out at once towards the north in the hope of avoiding the swamps and unhealthy regions, which lie mainly towards the east. Mr. Stanley intended, after having advanced a certain distance to the north, to take an oblique direction eastward, and to march then straight to Wadala, where he hoped to arrive forty to fifty days later. In the opinion of the Arabs the expedition was still in a sufficiently robust condition to reach its destination by the date named.

A Mistake.

(Note.—A Reuter's telegram, dated from Zanzibar, July 31, and published in London on August 2, shows that Mr. Stanley's expectations of reaching Wadala in January last proved fallacious. It stated that two messengers had on July 31 just reached Zanzibar bringing news from Emin Pasha to the beginning of April. After recounting the receipt by Emin Pasha of a summons to surrender to the Mahdi and the preparation of an expedition against Emin on the part of the Khalifa Abdullah, the telegram went on to say: "The position in which Emin Pasha was placed during the month of March was, according to the messengers, a very harassing one, especially in face of the non-arrival up to that time of Mr. Stanley. In the course of the month (March) Emin Pasha did receive some vague and indecisive news of the explorer, which had filtered through from tribe to tribe until it reached the Albert Nyanza. The reports thus reaching Wadala were, however, very conflicting. While some declared that Mr. Stanley, after losing a number of men and a large portion of supplies, was hemmed in by hostile tribes situated between the Mahadi country and the Albert Nyanza, other rumours were to the effect that the expedition had been attacked by the tribes of the Matongora Mino district, and, after several conflicts, had diverted its course in an unknown direction.")

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The contests in connection with the municipal elections of England and Wales took place on Friday. There were a large number of unopposed elections, and in most of these the political balance was unchanged. Many other seats were not contested on political grounds. The results of elections in the principal boroughs appear to show that the figures approximate more to those of 1885 than to the succeeding years. The Gladstonites last year had a marked advantage, but this year the state of the poll is distinctly in favour of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. At Birmingham the nine municipal contests, which have been fought entirely as between Unionists and Gladstonites, have resulted in seven Unionist victories. Adding these to the seven Unionist seats who were returned unopposed, the result of the election is that there were fourteen Unionists and two Gladstonites. There were two contests in North Birmingham, which is represented by Mr. Kenrick, with the result that a Unionist was returned in each case by a great majority. In East Birmingham, represented by Mr. Matthews, there were two contests, the result being that one seat was gained for the Unionists, the sitting Gladstonite retaining his seat in the other case. In Bordesley, represented by Mr. Jesse Collings, there were two contests. One Unionist retained his seat and in the other case a Gladstonite was replaced by a Unionist. In South Birmingham, represented by Mr. Powell Williams, there was only one contest, and the sitting Unionist easily retained his seat. In Central Birmingham, represented by Mr. Bright, there were two contests; in the one case the sitting Gladstonite retained his seat by the greatly reduced majority of 68; and in the other case the Unionist polled 400 more votes than the aggregate poll of his three opponents. The Conservatives gained five seats at West Hartlepool, four each at Leeds and Hereford, two each at Totnes, Chichester, Derby, Tynemouth, Bristol, Macclesfield, Poole, and Hyde, Salford, Taunton, Falmouth, Northampton, and one each at Beaumaris, Worcester, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Leamington, Bedford, Weymouth, Huddersfield, Wigan, Bath, Warrington, and Manchester. The Gladstonites gained three seats each at Guildford, Devonport, and Heywood; two each at Yeovil, Dover, Lancaster, Plymouth, Bradford, and Nottingham, and one each at Accrington, Bideford, Clitheroe, Colchester, Oxford, Coventry, Hull, Carlisle, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Cheltenham. The Liberal Unionists retained one seat at Sunderland.

THE WEATHER.

London in Darkness.

Another instance of the remarkable weather experienced in London occurred on Saturday morning. At nine o'clock there was a slight rain and a white mist; but half an hour later the sun suddenly changed. London was enshrouded in thick black fog, and as far as light was concerned, it might have been ten o'clock at night instead of ten in the morning. The sudden metamorphosis caused a deal of inconvenience. Gas and lamps had to be lighted in every quarter; business was greatly impeded, the water traffic on the river had to be suspended, fog signalers were placed on the various railway lines, and generally the condition of matters was extremely unpleasant.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN FORCE.

Another Engagement.

A Reuter's telegram from Simla reports that the First and Reserve columns of the Black Mountain Expedition, while proceeding from Thakot towards the country of the Allai tribe, whose leader has refused to make his submission, were attacked in the Ghorapher Pass. Two men of the Northumberland Fusiliers were wounded in the fighting. The enemy's loss is not stated.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Serious Loss of Life.

The Cunard steamer *Etruria*, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, brought intelligence of the foundering of *Grand Turk* of the barque *Silas Fish*, on the 2nd of October. Thirteen out of the fifteen persons on board went down with the vessel. The *Silas Fish* was on a voyage from Vera to New York, and on the 1st ult. encountered a terrible hurricane, which partially dismantled her decks. Subsequently the vessel burst open, and she almost immediately foundered. The captain and a French seaman were rescued in an exhausted condition, having remained on the deck-house for two days. They were landed on Turk's Island. A telegram from Hull states that no fewer than five vessels were wrecked off Withernsea, near Hull, during Friday night. Fortunately no lives from the vessels were lost, but a man in going to render assistance fell over the cliff into the sea, and was drowned.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The condition of Cardinal Newman was on Saturday reported to be somewhat improved.

THREATENING LORD SHEFFIELD.

A reward of £250 has been offered by Lord Sheffield for such evidence as will lead to the conviction of the writer of a recently-received anonymous letter, who threatened to assassinate him.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN MARYLEBONE.

A tragic affair occurred in Beaumont-street, Marylebone-road, on Thursday evening. A Bulgarian named Ephraim Ivanowitch, residing at 381, Beaumont-street, had been quarrelling with his wife in an upper room. The latter was proceeding downstairs when she heard the report of firearms, and looking round saw her husband standing on the landing with a revolver in his hand. She immediately ran into the kitchen and shut the door, but her husband pursued her and shot her in the back. The bullet passing through the panneling of the door. He then burst into the room but his wife again managed to escape, and shut him in the room. He fired a third shot, which penetrated the door, and whizzed past her head, all the shots thus missing their mark. Running to the street door, the woman raised an alarm, and a constable was soon on the spot. He went into the kitchen and found Ivanowitch, who is sixty years of age, lying on the floor, bleeding from the head, with a six-chambered revolver clamped in his hand. Mr. Duncan, of 39, Windmill-street, on being summoned, pronounced the man to be dead. The deceased had shot himself in the mouth, and the bullet had passed out at back of his head. Death must have been instantaneous.

THE FOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

Edward Vose, describing himself as a "hit dealer" (one who deals in dead animals for the purpose of using the skins), of Dulwich, Bexley, Yorkshire, was summoned at the Guildhall Police Court on Thursday, at the instance of the commissioners of sewers, for denying the charges of a diseased pig to the Central London Market, intending to use it for human food. Mr. Mayler, prosecuting, and Mr. Butcher, defending. It appeared that the defendant bought dead horses, pigs, &c., for the purpose of using their skins. On the 30th September last he had a dead pig, which he dressed in the usual way, and sent to London, where it was seized on the 28th by Inspector Randall. The defendant had refused to give the commissioners any information about the pig, and all they knew was that it belonged to the defendant, and that he had sent it to London. The defence set up was that the defendant thought the meat good when he sent it. Mr. Alderman Bernal, however, was of a different opinion, and fined him £20 and 2s. costs, or in default one month's imprisonment. John Thompson, a butcher, of 54, Whitlam, Hull, was summoned for sending the carcasses of two diseased pigs to the Central Market on the 2nd of October, attending them for human food. The defendant pleaded guilty. It appeared that the defendant had four pigs, which he sent to a slaughterer to kill and dress and send to London for him. This was done, but two of them were diseased, they having suffered from dropsy. He was advised not to send them to London, but he did so, and sent them to a slaughterer. They will do for potted meat. They, however, were not potted, having been seized by Inspector Randall. Mr. Alderman Tyler fined the defendant £20 for each pig and 2s. costs, remarking that he did not know if he was doing right in not sending the defendant to prison without the option of a fine. George Blackwell, dealer, of New-street, Cambridge, was summoned for sending four pieces of cow beef and a cow's head and tongue, which were diseased, to the Central Market. In this case Mr. Alderman Tyler fined him £15 and 2s. costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.

THROWING A BOTTLE AT A LONDON MAGISTRATE.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, Annie Macdonald, a morose-looking young woman, "no home, no occupation," was charged with wilfully breaking a plate-glass window at the Junior Carlton Club.—Robert Robinson, porter at the club, said that on Thursday afternoon a stone was thrown through one of the windows. The damage done was about £3. —Mr. Newton (to the prisoner): Have you any questions to ask the witness?—Prisoner (easily): No.—Constable 70 C said that at about five o'clock, whilst he was on duty in Pall Mall, he was stopped by a man named George Woods, of Fulham, who, pointing to the prisoner, said that she had smashed a window at the Junior Carlton Club. Witness followed her, accused her of the offence, and took her back to the club. He asked her what she meant by it, but she made no reply. He produced a stone which had been picked up in the area.—The man Woods was called, but did not answer, and Mr. Newton ordered the prisoner to be put back for a time.—Immediately upon hearing this, the woman drew a half-pint spirit of turpentine bottle from her pocket and deliberately threw it at the magistrate's head. Fortunately, Mr. Newton "ducked" in time to avoid the missile, and it caught the wooden door of a bookcase behind his chair, falling unbroken on the floor.—Mr. Newton (smiling): Let this be inquired into.—The prisoner was then locked up.—At a quarter past twelve the prisoner was again placed in the dock, but no further evidence was heard, and Mr. Newton, addressing her, merely said: I order you to be remanded until next Wednesday.—The woman was then removed without having made any remark. It appears that she is one of the daughters of a deceased gentleman who for many years was chief constable of Wakefield. Some time ago her sister Emily smashed a window in the shop of a tradesman in Regent-street, and was then committed for trial. The sisters have been described as governesses, but since the death of their father they have undergone very great privations, and the accused asserts that she has now neither home nor friends. The bottle was labelled "Spirits of Turpentine," and had been procured from the shop of a tradesman in Fimbo. On the previous occasion, when the prisoner and her sister were before the court for window-breaking in St. James's, they stated that their object was to bring their case before the public, as they were destitute and starving.

BURGLARY AT A BOARD SCHOOL.

It was discovered on Friday morning that the board school at Ecclebourne-road, Islington, had been broken into, thoroughly ransacked, and money and goods taken away. Entry had evidently been gained by scaling the outer walls, pulling down an iron fencing about one of the windows, and forcing the sash with what appeared to be a burglar's jemmy. Once inside the thieves had uninterrupted run of an extensive range of buildings. In every room doors and desks had been forced open, and considerable damage was done to locks and woodwork. Even the museum in the principal hall had been forced, and the contents strewn about. A minute search was made in every room for what was evidently the object of the visit, viz., money. Mr. Shone (head teacher) discovered that a few pounds belonging to the School Board for London, but the also of the teachers, was taken away, but the damage to the school is by far the greatest loss. The neighbourhood of the school is quiet and badly lighted.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

Mr. Alfred Vernon, landlord of the Milton Arms Tavern, Wright's-road, Old Ford, appeared at the Worship-street Police Court on Friday, to a summons charging him with harbouring a constable on duty. Mr. Ratcliff defended.—Police-sergeant 57 K proved that at half-past seven on the morning of the 10th of October, he saw Police-constable Burch, 299 K, who was on duty on the beat of the house in question, enter the house. Witness was some fifty yards off, and walked to the house. He then entered, and saw the constable with a pint pot to his mouth. He held it by his right hand, and the armlet, which denoted he was on duty, was on the left wrist. Having called the attention of the manager, who was serving, to the fact that the constable was on duty, he left the house. The constable asked him not to report him, saying he would never offend again.—Cross-examined, the sergeant said that he had not been told by the manager that he had been called in to be shown some lamps broken by boys throwing stones. He entered the house twice, and the manager had every opportunity of telling him, but nothing was said about it to witness. Such an explanation was offered to the inspector who investigated the matter a day or two later. The manager, on the contrary, said that the constable was treated by a man named Barnes, whose card he produced. Barnes had denied it to witness.—Police-constable Burch was called, and said that he had been transferred to the 5th Division in consequence of this matter. He said he was called into the house by the manager, Cooper, who showed him stones thrown at the lamps. He (the constable) denied having had anything to drink, denied having had a pewter pot to his mouth when the sergeant entered, and utterly denied having begged the sergeant, "For God's sake," not to report him.—Mr. Ratcliff said he had several witnesses who would say that the constable was called in for the reason given, and that he had no drink.—Mr. Bushby said there was a story by the sergeant which was contradicted by the constable implicated, and that raised a doubt to which the defendant was entitled to the benefit. The summons was therefore dismissed.

THE NURSE GIRL AND THE MEDICAL STUDENT.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Grantham, the case of *Blades v. Pinck* came on for hearing. It was a motion for a new trial on behalf of the defendant, the verdict at the trial before Mr. Justice Cave, at Leeds, having been given for the plaintiff, with £40 damages. The plaintiff was the second cousin of a nurse girl, named *Blades*, who had been in his employment, and he brought an action to recover damages for loss of her services, alleging that she had been seduced by the defendant, a medical student, who denied the seduction, and applied for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Mr. Cyril Doid appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Newton represented the defendant. Their lordships asked a new trial.

THE ALDgate POST OFFICE BURGLARY.

Charge on Suspicion.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, Francis Robarti, 24, a tipster, giving an address in High-street, Bloomsbury, was charged with having in his possession 120 fivepenny postage stamps, without giving a satisfactory account of the same, it being supposed that they were stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. Mr. W. Akhurst, prosecutor, and Mr. Parrell, defender.—The case for the Post Office authorities was that some months ago a burglary took place at the Aldgate office, and stamps to a considerable amount were stolen. A notice was sent round to all the branch offices, warning the officials against the purchase of stamps, and on Thursday the prisoner presented 120 fivepenny stamps, which it was believed formed part of the proceeds of the burglary. At the Burlington House Post Office the chief clerk there asked where he had obtained them, and he said from a man named Lacy, in part payment of a bet. He had taken 20 to 1 against Veracy for the Cambridgehire, and was paid by Lacy £3 in gold and the rest in stamps. He declined to give Lacy's address, as it might get him into trouble, as the affair was a betting transaction. He, however, promised to bring Lacy in the evening. He did not do so, but instead came with his wife, and saw Police-constable Tower, to whom he repeated his explanation. He gave a correct address, and nothing relating to the Post Office was found there. On being confronted with a picture-frame maker and commission agent named George William Lacy, who lives in the Crowndale-road, the latter denied all knowledge of the prisoner, and that he had ever had any transactions with him or given him the stamps. This statement he repeated in court, and added that he did make a book on the Cambridgehire, and lost between £10 and £12, but he did not pay his losses in stamps. The police found him at a public-house in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury, which he was in the habit of frequenting. He was closely cross-examined upon the subject of the prisoner's allegation, but without modifying his statement.—Mr. Parrell, on Robarti's behalf, reiterated the statement that it was from Lacy that he received the stamps, and contended that there was not a particle of evidence to justify a remand.—Detective-sergeant Drew informed the magistrate that Robarti had been previously convicted, and he was thereupon remanded for a week.

AN AMERICAN "JACK THE RIPPER."

The people of Birmingham, America, are all very much exercised over a series of mysterious murders which have taken place in that neighbourhood. They are similar in character to the Whitechapel atrocities. The victims selected are negroes. There have been four of these tragedies in the last three weeks. No motive for the crime is apparent, and in each case the body of the victim has been horribly mutilated.

THE RETURN OF LORD SACKVILLE.

The Press Association states that the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert has been appointed chargé d'affaires at Washington. Lord Sackville returns to this country immediately on leave of absence. It is understood that the British Government will not take further cognisance of the action of the American Foreign Office until the result of the election of President of the United States is known.

THREATENED STRIKE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND MEN ON THE TYNE.

On Friday the boilermakers employed at Sunderland and at the Tyne gave notice of a demand for an advance of 2s. a week on their wages. Several thousand men are concerned in the threatened strike.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF AN EXAMINER OF CUSTOMS.

An inquest was held by Mr. C. C. Lewis, at the Unicorn Inn, Stotford, on Friday, on the body of James Greig Silver, 45, an examiner of Customs, residing at 549, Rensford-road, Stratford, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—Doomed has been in the Customs for 22 years, and held a responsible position, realising upwards of £500 per annum. In addition to this work, he took upon himself the duties of secretary to a large building society, which entailed much extra mental labour. On Monday he called upon Dr. Stoker, and complained of "sleepless nights, anxious days, and loss of appetite," and the doctor prescribed for nervous prostration. At seven o'clock on Wednesday evening he visited a brother officer at Kipton, named McCutcheon, and said he thought he should die. His friend rallied him, and induced him to walk with him to Forest Gate. On returning through Ripton-lane, the deceased suddenly bade McCutcheon "Good bye." A minute afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, and Silver was found lying on the footpath, with his brains scattered around him, and a revolver by his side. Police-constable Luxmore, on searching the body, found an envelope bearing the following inscription in the handwriting of the deceased:—"Will see the Rev. E. Jeffery, of Earham Park, first." The jury returned a verdict of suicide while labouring under temporary insanity.

LIBELLING A SOLICITOR.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Friday, Mr. C. H. Wellard, a tea merchant in the City, attended before Alderman Sir A. Lusk to answer a summons which charged him with publishing a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel concerning Mr. Flood, a solicitor, of Brabant-court. Mr. Besley was counsel for the complainant; and Mr. Prosser appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Besley said that the libel in question was contained in a letter, in which the defendant alleged that Mr. Flood had obtained possession of a valuable security by improper means, and ought to be struck off the roll of solicitors. He had, however, since written another letter to Mr. Flood, expressing his regret for what he had done, and stating that there was no foundation for the charge he had made, and withdrew all imputations upon the complainant. Under these circumstances, and as the defendant had done everything that could be expected from a gentleman, Mr. Flood desired to withdraw the charge and not to offer any evidence in support of the summons.—Mr. Prosser, on the part of the defendant, expressed his regret that what he had done, and promised not to repeat the act that was complained of.—The summons was then dismissed.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and suite visited the Haymarket Theatre on Thursday evening, to witness the performance of "Captain Swift."

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

For a trained diplomatist, Lord Salisbury displayed singular guilelessness in falling into the clumsy trap laid for him by the Californian journalist. It was, of course, a dirty trick to make public an essentially private letter, but Lord Salisbury might have known by this time that Yankee politicians would not scruple to pull out an archangel's back teeth to gain a vote or two.

President Cleveland seems to be angling pretty hard for Irish-American support in the Presidential contest. He has secured that of Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the member for Cork, who took her stand by his side at a recent New York demonstration. Misfortune makes one acquainted with strange bed-fellows, and so does success, it appears, in the United States. I doubt whether Mr. Cleveland would have cared to carry favour with the American-Irish previous to his elevation to the White House.

The knighthood conferred upon the Lord Mayor by her Majesty does honour both to giver and receiver. He has been a very hard-working chief magistrate, and always on the alert to help every worthy movement. Let us hope that Alderman Whitehead will be able to show an equally blameless record at the end of his year of office. He made a mess of it with his proposal to convert the Volunteers into a rare show, but that error is obliterated by his scheme for getting up a Volunteer equipment fund. Provided that this effort is avoided a charitable appearance, the Lord Mayor is worthy of all praise, and should the Lord Mayor elect bring it off he will be the "White-headed boy" of the Volunteers for many a year.

There is no better fun, when you chance to be among a lot of Separatists, than to mildly inquire, as if for information, who will succeed Mr. Gladstone when he retires from political business. The odds are that the company will glare upon you and remain dumb. I have never yet succeeded in getting a definite reply to the question, except once, and then it took the form of a suggestion that Lord Granville would "divide the least." Fancy that amiable peer having to keep the Irish irreconcilables in order!

Sir Richard Webster was lately challenged by an infuriated Separatist to either prove or withdraw his statement that animals have sometimes been steeped in paraffin and set alight in Ireland. The proof of one such instance of inhuman barbarity is now forthcoming. Only so far back as last July a valuable Spanish donkey belonging to a gentleman who had made himself obnoxious to the National League was saturated with paraffin, set on fire, and horribly burnt. Of course, the perpetrators of this hideous outrage remain undetected to the present day.

Poor Sir Wilfrid Lawson is as sad as if he had been keeping it up with a party of Bacchanals. In a speech at Carlisle he mournfully admitted that the times are terribly out of joint for the Gladstonian party. The English people stick to it that crime must be repressed by punishment, whether it occurs in one part of the kingdom or another, and they cruelly laugh at the miseries of Irish "martyrs." Never mind, Sir Wilfrid; keep your pecker up. When the Home Rule delusion is dead and buried you will be able to allege that its failure was solely consequent upon the increased addition of the Irish people to the whisky. That is a fact in spite of his supposed poverty. Paddy contrives to spend more than he ever did before on the national tipple.

Is the Pope aware, I wonder, that a large number of Irish priests pay no attention whatever to the Papal receipt which denounced boycotting and the "plan of campaign"? The thunder of the Vatican seems to have lost its effect; it is powerless both against evil-doers and their clerical aids and abettors. I certainly never anticipated seeing the "Supreme Pontiff" set at open defiance by his own clergy. The authority of Rome must be going to pieces with a vengeance for such an unheard-of thing to happen.

Well done, Lord Hartington; that's the way to nail up the mendicants. In a recent speech at Wakefield, Lord Ripon estimated that during the present year more than 65,000 poor Irish people will be turned out of house and home by hard-hearted landlords. But Lord Hartington shows, on reference to authoritative statistics, that during the first six months the number of evictions was only 239. If the same proportion be observed during the second half-year, the total for the twelve months will be 319, and allowing five units to each family, we have 1,595 ejected altogether. Rather a difference compared with over 65,000.

What a nifty Mr. Herbert Gladstone is! He is horrified because in Ireland the proportion of police to population is 1 to 250, whereas in England it is 1 to 1,250. And what of that? Surely, it demonstrates the greater prevalence of lawlessness in the sister isle. Yet this same perky gentleman would have us believe that the Irish are a most law-abiding people. A foolish and flimsy young man is the pride and joy of Hawarden.

WILLIAM OF CLODESLEE.

Brighton November meeting was hardly as successful as it has been since its resuscitation after being left out of the racing fixtures for some years. This autumn there has been rather a want of go about back end meetings in contrast to the experience of late years, in which the game was kept going merrily right up to the end. No doubt we shall get more life into the sport presently. At present it drags decidedly. As a rule, Mr. L. Rothschild is dangerous at the Sussex gatherings, and more particularly at Brighton, where the slopes appear to specially suit his horses. This time all Mr. Rothschild's were struck out and his habitual followers disappointed.

At Brighton, on Tuesday, Mr. Bob Howett made a good start by winning the Selling Hurdle Race with Nell Cook, who is smarter over the sticks than on the flat. St. Symphorien did me a good turn in the Hurdle Plate; Dornoch, who was to have been second, striking to Friar's Balsam for this year's Derby, landed the Autumn Plate for Tom Cannon; and Juliet upset odds laid on Sienna for the Welter Handicap.

Scottish Minstrel, who won the Southdown Hurdle Race on Wednesday, was bound to be bad to beat on the Nottingham running. The Jesuit upset a great pot in Diana for the Hasocks Plate, but was very well backed. Most interest of the day attached to the All-Aged Plate, in which Whitehall, who is a very troublesome horse, for once condescended to try.

The East Riding Club meeting at Hedon, near Hull, was quite as successful as could be expected. Mr. Abinger was sorely missed therefrom, but on the whole, the racing was capital, if not satisfactory altogether to followers of public form.

Judge Clark, who has officiated for so many years, has made up his mind to retire from active service. His assistant at the big meetings, Mr. Robinson, will succeed him as judge to the Jockey Club. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Clark are doubly related by marriage. In the first place, Mr. Robinson married a daughter of Mr. Judge Clark. In the second, Mr. Clark married a sister of Mr. Robinson, so that it is rather difficult to define the full relationship.

My latest information on the Liverpool Autumn Cup is that Bismarck will run. I give this news for what it may be worth, but do not care to commit myself to a regular tip till the last moment possible.

Since H.R.H. the Prince of Wales returned

from the continent he has given sport plentiful patronage. At Newmarket he was warmly welcomed. At Newmarket he was warmly welcomed. At Newmarket he was warmly welcomed.

Searle, the Australian coming man, as the colonials called him, has come with a vengeance, for he beat Peter Kemp with the greatest ease by thirty lengths in their match for the championship of the world. The Sydney folk appear to have been pretty well informed as to the relative merits of the pair, for they laid 6 to 4 on Searle. He is a very powerful young fellow, 22 years of age, and stands 5ft. 10in. Searle appears to have beaten Kemp from the very start, and without being really troubled. He is now open to a challenge from Teemer or O'Connor, both of whom talk of racing him.

Kemp on Monday sculled another match, this time with Neil Matterson, to whose 4,300 he staked £1,000. In this engagement Kemp outstayed Neil, who has never been so good as he was while here. Beach and Hanlan have made arrangements for a third race, to come off on the Parramatta River on December 1st.

All hope of the negotiations between Kilrain and the Unknown being at an end, according to accounts from the other side of the Atlantic, it is quite probable that they will be opened in another form, that is to say, by direct challenge. McAduliffe, who has just knocked Mike Conley right out in two rounds at San Francisco, and Pat Killen are both said to be ready to tackle the great Jake.

Old Tom Hearne, the veteran Middlesex umpire and coach, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of £71 18s. 3d. from the Surrey County Cricket Club, that being the amount of the proceeds netted in the Surrey v. Sussex match at Kennington Oval. This will be a real benefit to the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society, which is hardly supported as it should be, despite the good offices of Tom Hearne, Robert Thome, and others who work for it.

Water polo appears to be a matter of so great interest in certain quarters that quite a flood of correspondence has arisen out of the match in which Burton, who held the championship, were beaten by Hanley. The latter are accused with roughness and their partisans of interfering with the Burton men's game. Mr. Collier, Dutton, Kistler, Charles Beckwith, Bayly, and Kirk will compete in the swimming tournament at Westminster, which seems likely to prove attractive and will lead to considerable speculation.

The Amateur Athletic Association have made an example of C. R. Cowan, of Hull, who won the quarter mile at the recent Kildare sports. Cowan's form at the Salford Harriers meeting and at the sports in question was apparently irreconcilable, and the executive have in consequence disqualified him from competing under their rules. If this sort of action is to be carried out equitably, we shall soon find a very great number of amateurs relieved from necessity for training.

The death of Mr. Rodger Cunliffe will not strike most people, who would be interested enough had they been informed of the demise of Mr. W. W. Rodger. As a young man W. W. Rodger was good at many games. He could run and walk, swim and shoot. At billiards he had no really formidable rival as an amateur, and was good enough in cricket to be played for his county, Kent. W. W., who was a fine all-round athlete, might have been remarkably popular, but failed in establishing himself in contemporary favour. Poor fellow! he made mistakes, but not that he is gone, many with whom he did not hit it will think kindly of his better qualities. He might have been a leading man in Kent politically as well as in the county's sport.

The Morris on Wednesday met a strong Rugby fifteen at Dunsbury, and found themselves beaten by one try and seven minors to three minors. What with one accident and another, the Morris were unable to put their best team in the field, and under the circumstances deserve great credit for making so good a fight against the powerful Yorkshiremen.

OLD IZAK.

Although it is generally admitted by all angling authorities that it is absolutely necessary to restock the lower waters of the Thames with coarse fish, no steps of any kind have yet been taken to do so. The next generation of anglers will certainly suffer for the easy-going disposition of the present, which allows a so-called Thames Angling Preservation Society to spend nearly £400 per annum on catching and releasing fish, and self-advertisement, while the fish they ought to preserve and protect are left at the mercy of the poacher, spawn is destroyed by swans, and young fry which survive are washed upon the bank in thousands and left high and dry by the swell raised by heavy steamers. From the following letter on the subject—for which I am indebted to Mr. August Carter, the honorary secretary of the Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment—it will be seen that the material for restocking the river would be forthcoming at a cheap and easy rate:

In nearly all inland waters a falling off in the numbers of coarse fish has taken place, and such as the perch cannot now be caught in places where they once abounded in large quantities. As no one seemed inclined to undertake the work of restocking the river, Mr. Burgess added a special section to his establishment for that purpose, and his arrangements are such that he can raise as many as eight millions in one year, in addition to trout and salmon culture. The ova are collected from the ponds and deposited in a coarse-fish hatchery, where the minute eggs are incubated artificially. Last season over six millions of perch alone, and they have done remarkably well. Carp, roach, tench, &c., are dealt with in similar fashion, and it is intended to propagate in the same way all the species of coarse fish. It is also our intention to improve the strain of fish by introducing fresh blood, for instance, such as the German carp or the golden orfe. We only charge to pay out-of-pocket expenses, and make no charge for assisting fishery boards and public bodies to stock their waters.

Mr. Carter claims for his establishment that it is the only one in England where coarse fish ova is hatched artificially, but I venture to predict that, as time goes on, the culture of coarse fish will be found to yield very satisfactory pecuniary results, in view of the increasing demand, and of the fact that angling as a sport and recreation is rapidly growing in favour with all classes of men, the vast majority of whom cannot afford or do not have the opportunity to fish for trout or salmon. The only source of supply of coarse fish for stocking purposes up to the present time has been when a kind-hearted individual has allowed a private pond or lake to be netted, but the results, as a rule, have been very unsatisfactory. Either the bottom of the pond has been so uneven or muddy that the netmen could not get at the fish, or a bastard breed of roach or perch has been obtained, the largest of which will not exceed four or five inches in length, and are not likely to increase in size.

I have before me a copy of a very useful little book which is being issued, free of charge, to members of the Anglers' Association. Other anglers can obtain it for sixpence. It contains general information regarding the Anglers' Association, also a copy of the report and balance-sheet for the year ending April 20th, 1888, a list of railway fares by privilege ticket, particulars of fishing on the Thames and the Lea, and of by-laws and regulations concerning the same, the names of London angling clubs, and a full description of the objects and work of the Anglers' Benevolent Society.

With reference to the above-mentioned balance-sheet, I find that it shows assets, £312 7s. 7d.; liabilities, nil. This is satisfactory in a sense, but not entirely so. An anglers' association is not a bank, and the saving of its money cannot further the plans which it should be endeavouring

to carry out. It cannot be denied, but that the Anglers' Association has plenty of useful work to do, to which all its energies and money should be devoted. The fishing in the Lea, to the preservation of which the A.A. especially turns its attention, is being spoilt by the pollution of the water, and the River Stort, the fishing rights in which have recently been acquired, has been for so long the happy hunting ground of the poacher, that those rights, obtained at the cost of so much time and trouble, will be valueless unless the water is thoroughly well restocked.

Now that the long winter evenings are commencing, the members of most angling clubs will be looking forward to the friendly smoking concert, a series of which it is the custom of many to hold during the cold weather. The Clapton Angling Society had their first concert this season at the Downs Hotel, Hackney, on Monday last, at which I was present. The singing maintained the reputation of this society for having first-class musical talent at command. Messrs. Prenton, Wallis, and Bokenham rendered special good service.

Although the two or three days' rain which we had at the commencement of the week will render the immediate chances of anglers brighter, it will require more to fall before the water will be so clear, and it is only the angler who fishes fine and carefully who can expect to take any fish. The only report I have had worth mentioning is from a friend who has been roach fishing on the Avon at Christchurch. He writes me that the fish are well on the feed, and that in one day he took on his own rod 34lbs. of roach, the largest weighing 1lb. 7oz.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The sea-serpent has turned up again, this time in Georgetown Harbour. It was clearly observed by two Yankee skippers, who give a minute description of the monster's appearance. In all respects except one, this new version agrees with previous accounts in details of girth, length, and general appearance. The exception is that the Georgetown specimen is represented as having a "beak-shaped" mouth. This peculiarity would seem to show that it belonged to the octopus tribe; while the end of its tail—"fully fifteen feet above the surface of the water as the monster plunged down"—might have been a tentacle. If, therefore, there be any truth at all in the story, I am inclined to surmise that the creature was nothing more or less than a gigantic octopus; and I should not be surprised if this eight-limbed cephalopod were the original of the great sea-serpent in all cases.

From the Eastern seas there comes a description of a far more terrible marine monster. This creature was almost as long as the ship from which it was observed, had both wings and ears, its broad back carried two bumps, each fourteen or fifteen feet high, and its tail part resembled a whale's hind quarters. To add to its terrifying appearance, great eyes, the size of soup tureens, protruded from its head, while its body was covered all over with a sort of scaly wart, about as big as coals. It remained within sight for about twenty minutes, thus allowing plenty of time to note its peculiarities. We may expect this illusive stranger to make another appearance before long—perhaps in a Scotch loch.

A rather curious circumstance has occurred to one of my pets, a German grass snake. The reptile has been in my possession for six months, and until quite recently it never touched a morsel of food. All through the summer months it adhered to this starvation system, and I was expecting it to die at any moment, when all of a sudden it gobbled up a little frog. The hasty meal evidently whetted its appetite, for it has since eaten another. What was it, I wonder, that caused this snake to forswear food during its customary feeding season? There must have been some reason, but what it was I cannot conceive.

London sparrows must have greatly blessed the clerk of the weather when he opened the sluices last Sunday evening. The poor birds have been having an uncommon bad time, what between the long absence of rain and the drying easterly winds. On Monday and Tuesday it was quite a sight to see crowds of them in our back garden, bathing in the little pond which I have constructed for their benefit. They were as full of fun and frolic as any schoolboys let out for an unexpected holiday, playing all manner of pretty pranks, and twittering incessantly to the full extent of their lung power. And all this pleasure I purchased for them and myself at the expenditure of a few shillings for cement to make the pond water-tight.

"A. C. H." has sent me a specimen of an insect by which he is much troubled. Its name is *Lepisma saccharinum*, or book-borer, and it is often very common in houses, where it works destruction in various ways, such as eating holes in silk and in the leaves of books. It also devours the paste used in mounting pictures. I should advise my correspondent to try and get rid of it by means of diluted carbolic acid and insect-powders, but it is by no means easy to banish.

A correspondent asks me to provide a course of education for a grey parrot, which positively declines to learn English. No wonder, either, considering that its master's method of instruction is to talk to the bird about things in general. The proper way is to constantly repeat a word or short sentence until the pupil has caught the sound. The parrot's linguistic gift is, my correspondent should remember, purely imitative. It has, of course, no idea of the sense of what it hears, but acquires the pronunciation exclusively by the ear.

With reference to Mr. Cannon's letter last week, "An Old Sportsman" writes to point out that my correspondent must have been mistaken when he supposed that the hounds he saw take a stag in the Easton-road were the Old Berkeley Hounds. The Old Berkeley are, and always have been, foxhounds.

Every one in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly should make a point of visiting Rowland Ward's establishment there. The front window is quite one of the sights of London. Recently it was occupied by a scene from an Indian jungle, in which an elephant was shown bursting through the thickly planted reeds and canes with a tiger fixed with murderous intent upon its head. The elephant was a capital picture of mingled rage and alarm, while the tiger bore ferocity and courage plainly stamped in its attitude and appearance. This tableau is now replaced by other masterpieces of the taxidermist's art. Two large dogs are sitting on either side of the window, so beautifully set up that it would be impossible to distinguish them from living motionless specimens. At the back is a case of fox cubs at play. These little animals are quite as natural as the dogs, and are in more pleasing and pretty attitudes. Rowland Ward, certainly, appears to be out and away at the head of this art in London, and visitors to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, who saw his "Jungle" there, will probably bear this out.

THE ACTOR.

Many references have been made during the last few days to the English adaptation, made by Mr. G. W. Godfrey, of "Un Fil de Famille," the piece now running at the Royalty. Mr. Godfrey's play was called "The Queen's Shilling," but he had been anticipated some years previously by the author of "The Discarded Son," a drama performed at the Adelphi in the year following that of the first performance of "Un Fil de Famille," of which it reproduced the leading incidents.

The fact that the Avenue Theatre was closed for rehearsals enabled some of the artists of that theatre to be present on Tuesday at the production of "Faust Up to Date." The party included Miss Clara Graham and Miss Annie Halford, and

M. Marius looked in, in the course of the evening, to get a glimpse of his wife's performance as Marguerite. In the next box were Mrs. George Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Collier. Mr. "Bob" Martin, the author of the new Irish song, "Ennisforth," was in another box, and many celebrities were scattered over the stalls and dress-circle.

Talking of "Ennisforth," I am reminded that it was first heard in public at a concert given a few months ago in the Prince's Hall. It was then sung by its author, and was very successful, the chorus with shillelagh accompaniment being especially appreciated. The D.T., by the way, was rather uncooperative when it described the pas de quatre in "Faust Up to Date," as danced by four "nobodies." One of the four, Miss V. Levey, was in the cast of "The Sultan of Mocha" at the Strand, and Miss Lillian Price, another of the four, has made some reputation as a dancer.

When one thinks of Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's new burlesque, one is naturally led to call up recollections of previous travesties of the "Faust" story. Mr. Frank Burnand has written no fewer than three extravaganzas on the subject—"Faust and Loose," produced not so long ago at the St. James's in 1884, with a cast including Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews (Mephistopheles and Marguerite), H. J. Montague, H. Ashley, and J. Clarke; and "Alonso the Brave," or, "Faust and the Fair Imogene," played at Cambridge in the fifties, with the author himself as Mephistopheles.

Then there was the burlesque by Halford, which saw the light at the Strand in 1854, and had for its exponents the author, Georgina Hodgson (Faust), and Miss H. Gordon. This was revived at the Olympic Theatre years afterwards, and then had Miss Nelly Farren as Faust and Mrs. Stephens as Martha. Everybody remembers H. J. Byron's "Little Dr. Faust," at the Gaiety (with Terry as the D-I), and many, no doubt, recollect "Little Faust" at the Lyceum (with Marius); and "Medea tolele II." (with Fred Leslie).

Mr. Walter Helmore, one of the authors of "The Policeman" (the "rally" produced at Terry's on Thursday afternoon), is an actor, and to his knowledge of the stage may probably be ascribed such ingenuity of structure as the piece possesses. I remember seeing him play in "The Colonel" somewhere in the country. "Dream Faces" (which was played in front of "The Policeman") was described on the bill as by "W. M." the modest disguise adopted by the author, Mr. Wynn Miller, who is well-known as a manager of companies performing in the provinces.

M. Chassaigne's "Nadry" has been a long time in coming to the West-end of London, almost as long as Leocoe's "Pepita" was. It was originally produced at the Prince of Wales's, Greenwich, in October of last year.

"The Ballroom," the new comedy by Messrs. Manville Fenn and J. H. Darnley, is now in rehearsal in view of its imminent production at Terry's. Mr. Forbes Dawson will play in it a part originally intended, I believe, for Mr. C. W. Garthorne, who is now touring with the "Bootes' Baby" company. Mr. Darnley himself will not appear in the piece.

Mr. Alfred Calmure has secured a strong cast for his new three-act comedy. Mr. Conway and Miss Kate Burke will be the hero and heroine, Mr. Parren and Miss Fanny Robertson will play the "old man" and "old woman," Miss Gertrude Kingston will represent a woman of fashion, Mr. Giddens and Mr. Compton Counts will have good character parts, Mr. Cyril Maude will be well suited, and Mr. Fred Thorne and Miss Laura Linden will also have rôles not unworthy of their talent.

"The Widow Winsome"—as it will be remembered, Mr. Calmure calls his piece—will be produced at the Criterion pretty late in the month. Mr. Charles Wyndham will then be back from his provincial tour, and will probably appear, with Miss Mary Moore, in a favourite comedietta after the comedy.

Ill-health has caused Miss Edith Chester's withdrawal from the part of Sweet Lavender in Mr. Pinero's delightful work, and Miss Blanche Horlock now plays it—very brightly and pleasantly. She makes the fourth representative that the rôle has had, Miss Norreys having been the first and Miss Eva Wilson the second.

JACK ALLROUND.

"Melody" has been possessed of a piano in a walnut case for three years. She finds "the case, after being rubbed with a duster, has a smoky appearance, as if covered with dirt. Damp air may cause this, or it may proceed from what is termed by cabinet-makers 'the sweating of the wood,' probably the film is nothing more than the slow accumulation of dust and smoke of candles, lamp gas, or fire, such as settles on our mirrors with a tenacity that needs stronger measures than the rub of a duster to remove. Whatever be the cause, 'Melody' and all readers who have 'filmy' furniture I should advise to wash off the cloudy appearance with a small piece of flannel dipped in weak vinegar and water, then remove all trace of vinegar with a cloth wrung out of clean water, and when the wood has been rubbed perfectly dry apply with a piece of woollen rag very thinly any good furniture cream, polishing off the surface with a linen cloth as you go along, and let the piano receive a good rubbing, not merely a dusting, every day for a week, and once every week for the future.

"Kindly inform me how to make oatmeal porridge," writes "W. M." Boil water in a saucepan, regulating the quantity according to how much porridge you wish to make. When the water boils put in a pinch of salt, take a wooden spoon or fork in your right hand, and with your left hand slowly sprinkle the oatmeal into the water, briskly stirring the mass with the spoon to prevent the formation of lumps. When the porridge is nearly as thick as you wish it, lad the saucepan a little off the fire, put on the lid, and let it simmer gently for about twenty or thirty minutes.

"Farmer's Wife" has a steel-topped kitchen fender, and writes, "I once read of a German process to clean steel which would make it look like silver. Will you please tell me what to do to make my fender look like silver?" I cannot tell how to turn steel into silver even in appearance, but if a "Farmer's Wife" will get fine emery powder, use some of it moistened with sweet oil, and finally polish off with the dry powder, she may produce a burnished surface on her steel fender far more brilliant than any surface that can be got on silver.

In reply to "Thomas G." an excellent stimulant for weak hair may be made as follows:—Take some beef marrow, pound it up well cold, then put it in an open shallow jar or basin, place that in a larger vessel, and surround it with hot water to liquefy the marrow, the fatty substance will rise to the top, the other portions will subside; skim off the fat and strain it through flannel. To four ounces of the prepared marrow add four drachms of cantharides and a quarter of an ounce of powdered cinnamon; melt as before in hot water bath, and stir well until most of the spirit has evaporated, then draw off the clear portion, and stir again till it thickens. To be used at night and mornings. The head should be washed about once a fortnight with yolk of egg. Some people recommend a good rubbing of the head each morning before using the pomade.

I have to thank many correspondents for replies to "Moses" and others with reference to washing with paraffin. "S. H. L." says:—"My wife is delighted with its labour-saving qualities. Her recipe is—two egg-cups full of kerosene oil to a copper full of water, a quarter of a pound of soap put up small, and soda put in just before boiling, rinse well in the ordinary manner, and

the results will be surprising." "L. P. A." says:—"To about six gallons of cold water I put two and a half table-spoons of paraffin, a piece of soda the size of a hen's egg. I then soap each article as I place it in the copper, after which I light the fire, and when it comes to boil keep it so for half an hour, the result being that the clothes are much whiter and cleaner than could be produced by the old process of rubbing and scrubbing." "T. E. O." has also tried paraffin, but "does not like it at all." Considered it leaves a smell, and is a "quicker," but very dirty way to wash clothes. Other correspondents write; several condemn paraffin on account of its smell and greasiness, while they highly advocate kerosene as the greatest boon to laundry work.

I am asked how to make paraffin wine by "C. W. G." I give a very simple method. Take eighteen pounds of paraffin to ten gallons of water, and boil until the paraffin are quite soft, then strain and squeeze out the liquor, and to every gallon add three pounds of lump sugar, boil for a little more than three-quarters of an hour. When cool, but not cold, ferment with about two table-spoonsful of yeast on a toast to every six gallons of wine; let the liquid stand ten days in a tub, stirring it every day, then put it in a cask. It will be fit for bottling in seven months.

GENERAL CHATTER.

During the recent muggy weather the chief defect of wood paving came into great prominence. In some busy thoroughfares the stench from the decomposed ordure which had got ground into the surface of the roadway was absolutely sickening. I noticed no end of people, men as well as women, hurrying along with handkerchiefs to their noses. Would it be too much to suggest that during prolonged periods of drought the surface should be flushed, as is done every market day in the precincts of Covent Garden? Were this done, the scavengers could scrape off the decomposing filth without much difficulty.

Quite appropriately, the ill-fated Irish Exhibition closed with a disgraceful shindy owing to some Fenian blackguard hissing the national anthem. From the very first it became evident that a disloyal element had contrived to secure a place in the management, and although Lord Arthur Hill did his utmost to muzzle the spirit of faction, it broke out from time to time. It was a well-meant experiment, but Londoners have no wish to see it repeated.

A pious person was lately boasting to an American gentleman that the United Kingdom voluntarily subscribed last year nearly a million and a quarter for foreign mission work. "Where is there another country," exclaimed the saint, "which could show a similar record?" "Wah, I dunno know about that," replied the Yankee gravely, "but seems to me like as if you Britishers sent a lot of dollars abroad which might better be spent at home." And he pointed suggestively to a laughing crowd collected round a drunken and half-naked woman.

The inventor of Volapuk, the wonderful "international language," writes to say that he is not dead, as was reported. It does not matter much; his lingpo is as dead as a door nail for all practical purposes.

Very serious news it is that India is again beginning to suffer from over-population. During the last twenty years this fatal tendency has been kept in check by the establishment of new industries and wholesale emigration. The cultivation of wheat and tea on land which previously lay barren affords employment for hundreds of thousands, while the external cooile traffic maintains a steady drain. But these checks cannot be any further extended, and Lord Lansdowne will, therefore, find the terrible over-population question staring him in the face when he debarks at Bombay. There is always plenty of food in Hindoostan; it is lack of employment that creates famine.

The coal miners are to be congratulated on the result of their demand for higher pay. But what is to be said of the conduct of those pit-owners who, after protesting that they could not afford to pay another farthing, conceded the 10 per cent. advance? Perhaps they may hereafter make a similar protest on better grounds, but the miners, bearing in mind their present experience, will be sure to regard it as a mere farce. It is abundantly clear that these owners know they could afford the advance at the very time when they affirmed they could not. A miserable business for all but the miners, I heartily felicitate them on their well-deserved victory.

It is a merry game of long bowls that is being played at Suakin. Almost every day the Sudanese fire shells into the forts, which, not to be outdone in politeness, return these compliments in kind. Both sides suffer losses in killed and wounded, but beyond this neither can claim any satisfactory result. Why not mount bigger guns in the forts? Were that done, the Sudanese batteries would soon be silenced, their armament being entirely composed of little mountain guns.

It is announced that an Austrian astronomer has just discovered a new mine planet, making the 27th of that grade. About the same time a young Londoner discovered a planet in the vicinity of Piccadilly Circus, but, owing to its erratic movements, he could not determine its exact position. He believes, however, that this heavenly body generally moves from the London Pavilion to the Alhambra and back again. It presents a very brilliant appearance, and seems to possess considerable powers of attraction.

It is comforting to know that there is one part of the world where the British trader still sets all rivalry at defiance. This is in Mogador, where he lingers in wait for the caravans from Timbuctoo and exchanges his cotton goods for the products of the interior. Unfortunately, this trade is of very limited dimensions, the Timbuctoos having little to dispose of, and only a moderate desire to clothe their nakedness. Lancashire need not, therefore, establish any additional factories just yet.

It is very sad, no doubt, that a poor old fellow from Lincolnshire should have died of starvation after dragging his attenuated form to the People's Palace. But to make the deplorable incident a peg on which to hang diatribes against the existing system of poor relief is as unfair as non-sensical. If helpless people will flock from the remotest villages to London, and when there, refuse to enter the workhouse, the responsibility for whatever happens rests on their own shoulders. This unfortunate old man imagined, no doubt, that if he could only reach London he would be on a "Tom Tiddler's ground, where food could be had for tea asking."

ACTION FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Thursday, before Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Maule, the case of Tucker and another v. the Uxbridge Highway Board came on for hearing. It was a motion for a new trial on behalf of the defendants, the verdict at the trial having been given for the plaintiffs. The action was brought by a widow on behalf of herself and two children to recover damages for the loss of her husband, who died from the effects of injuries received in consequence of his being thrown out of a vehicle he was driving along a road in defendants' district, the cause of the accident being a heap of stones which had been left by defendants' servants at the side of the road. The defendants denied that there was any negligence on their part, and alleged contributory negligence, but the jury awarded plaintiffs £100 and costs to the plaintiff, Mr. C. Matthews appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Pole, Q.C., and Mr. H. Reed.—Their lordships refused a new trial, with costs.

Many builders now mix sugar with mortar, to protect the brickwork from damage by frost.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Moonshine*.)
Lord Dufferin is to be promoted in the peerage, and to become a marquis. He has done better than Lord Ripon did, who, when there was a steppe to spare, allowed some Russian fellow to take it.

The Parnell Commission is sitting, but our mouth is closed. It is only the Separatist press that feels at liberty to discuss the inquiry pending into the (which means—while they "spread the light.")

King Milan has, one way or another, got a sort of divorce. We are glad for the lady's sake. His ancestors were swine-herds, they say. Conundrum for King Milan: What is the difference between a swine-herd and a pig visible?

The Volunteers are not anxious to be paraded for the glory of Mr. Alderman Whitehead. We do not blame them. Let us have the usual funny show or nothing. Why on earth the new Lord Mayor cannot go to the Law Courts on an omnibus, and save the public from the whole silly business, does not seem to have occurred to any body.

The coming Parliamentary session is to be one of obstruction we learn privately. There is to be obstruction on the estimates, on the Army and Navy, on the Irish Secretary's salary. The House will sit to the 21st of December, when, as it is the shortest day, nature itself will come to the rescue.

The Amer wants more money in recognition of his recent victory. When he is defeated it is all the same. He still wants money. He ought to come over here and join the Home Rule movement.

The hat is still going round for the Parnell Defence Fund, and not very successfully. The hat is always going round in Irish politics for something. If it were not an Irish hat, it would have gone to the marine store in sheer shame years ago. As it is we can only pity it; its existence is a most unhappy one.

AN INFANTINE REQUEST.
Dear Mister Lord Mar tan it be
Oo is not doin' to have a show,
And nothin' nice for me to see?
Do rite and say it is not so.

Me tums to see oo ev'ry year;
Me likes to hear the moosies play;
Me tinks oo must have herd me cheer
When oo drives by on Lord Mar's Day.
So do be nice, dear Mister Mar,
And have the flags and moosies too,
And men in tin, and me'll be there
And cheer and tap my hands for oo

And if oo looks up, as oo does,
Oo'll see me on the window sill;
Oo'll know me by my nice noo clo,
Me'll tise my hand to oo, me will.

(From *Punch*.)
AN UNSELYFISH MAN.—Colonel Slyboots, M.P.: So sorry to leave you all alone at Mudboro', my love; but duty will compel me to be at my post at Westminster for the autumn session, you know. So dull in town without you, too.—Mrs. S.: Poor dear! Then I'll accompany you, my angel!—Colonel S.: Oh, on no account. Wouldn't hear of it!

"So ENGLISH, you know!"—Anatole: Tien! Bonjour, Isidor! You speak English? Bien! I go to play at so football-tennis-crickets! Come you to Isidor. Not at present. But I will go to and you ven I shall 'ave passed at se bureau to pay my income-staxes!

SOCIAL AGONIES (exit awful bore, after protesting violently). Oh William! Oh ungenerally you said "How d'ye do" to poor Professor Blaker!—Yes, indeed, papa! And oh, how effectively you bade him good-bye!

"THAT NASTY ORANGE-FRUIT!"—Gallant Old Gentleman (rushing out to her assistance): I'm afraid, ma'am, you've had a fall. I hope—Short-tempered Old Lady (snappishly): Why, you don't suppose I'd sit down here, you old stupid!—[He helps her up, and makes off hastily.]

"You're having a high old time of it," as the current-jelly said to the venison, which had been hanging for three weeks.

(From *John*.)
JUST LIKE HIM.—He: You don't mean to say you've got another now hat? Where's the one I bought you last week?—She (much surprised): Why, my dear, Mrs. Parkins has one just like it!—He (staggered): Oh, ah!—[Is left trying to understand.]

CALLED TO THE BAR.—"Beg your pardon, sir, but you 'aven't paid for that last two-penny worth."

SAM WELLBISHES.—"Love me, love my dog," as the cheap German sausage maker observed. "That's a capital arrangement," as the City man said when he heard of the Salt Syndicate. "I'm very hard pushed," as the coster's barrow remarked when being propelled uphill. "He goes through his work well," as the seamstress said of the sharp needle. "That's a stunning affair," as a rioter exclaimed when he got a rap on the head with a constable's staff. "You'll get your dew," as the careful wife said to her husband when he insisted on going to sleep out in the garden. "The wicket stand in slippery places, but I can't," as the parson observed as he rubbed himself, after treading on a piece of orange-peel.

WIVES ON EAST TRAM.—The present is an age of competition and speculation. The latest venture is a thoroughly sound, commercial concern, started in Russia, for exporting women from that country to be wives of American farmers. Marriageable women are supplied at a low figure to farmers who are in a state of celibacy in the Western States. A foreign correspondent states that the crop of pretty damselfs this year is very good, and the rush of Russians to obtain passages across the pond causes us to ponder over the state of the matrimonial market in the land of the Czar. We understand the company advertise "Wives supplied on easy terms."

(From *Funny Folks*.)
A SELFISH POLICY.—He: Whatever is the matter with my poppets?—She: You—you're a na-na-na selfish thing! You—you told me you would always think of me first, and now you've been and insured your life for a thousand pounds and mine for only two hundred and fifty!

TICKING HIS GLASS.—A man was charged last week with kicking a hole through a plate-glass window in a tradesman's shop. Smashing windows is always a dangerous and expensive pastime, and certainly there is no reason to doubt that when the man referred to broke the tradesman's window, he put his foot into it!

LEGAL.—Said Fogg, "The question is—Will Mr. Parnell's Scotch action lie?—Quoth Pidgeon, "I don't know anything about that, sir; but if it resembles any other action, I'm positive that some of the witnesses in it will."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—Q: What is the difference between a chicken ready for the spit and a poultry syndicate?—A: One's a trusted fowl, and the other's a fowl trust.

HIS WAGES.—An "impending strike in the screw trade" is announced. We suppose that, if it comes off, "screws" will be scarce among the strikers.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)
"Where have you sent your children to school?" asked one friend of another. "To the Rev. Mr. Quiverful's academy," was the reply. "Is he a B.A.?" inquired the first speaker. "I don't know, but he's a P.A., and I consider that far more important for young children."

The American style of giving voluminous domestic recipes is becoming fashionable among some of our weekly contemporaries, but they occasionally require a little editorial supervision; one of them last week advised its readers to boil potatoes in cold water.

AT THE END OF BRIGHTON PIER. (Evening Time).—Native: This is bracing, isn't it?—Visitor

(gazing furtively at the c noodling couples): Yes, and embracing, too.

"Hullo, John, old man! how are you?" shouted out Smith. "By the bye, that was not your wife I saw you with at the museum last night, was it?" "Eh?" interrogated Jones. "Er—well, er—she was my—my step-wife."

(From *Punch*.)
THE RESULT OF OVER-DECORATION.—Rector: How did you like the harvest festival, Giles?—Giles: I did as you, munter; but mah missis tell me the inguns and cabbages was very good.

NO RECOMMENDATION.—Shopman: This is a very handsome article, madam; we have been selling a deal of it lately. I assure you.—Fair Customer (who prides herself on being original): Oh, have you, indeed? Then it must be quite common. It would not do for me at all.

TO BE SURE.—In Zululand a penalty, fine, or imprisonment is imposed on any one selling wine or spirits to the natives. The National Debt of England would look small after even a week of such fines in our own dear native, boozy land. "Well, uncle, it's 'ho! for Manitoba!" exclaimed a young man who had never been there. "I leave Liverpool next week." "Humph!" growled the old man, who had been there; "and when you get there you'll still find it 'ho! for Manitoba, and dig and plough too, or else the country has altered very much since I was there."

"Was Mickey drunk, sorr, when he fell off the scaffold?" Well, yer 'onner, after he tumbled, he seemed to have had a drop too much."

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE")
Sowing Peas and Beans.

Those who possess a warm sheltered border may sow early peas now. I know there is a good deal of rivalry among small people in this respect, but it is hardly worth while to sow in a cold situation and where there is no special early border. I have many times in this column called attention to the value of a specially prepared early border for growing peas and beans, early potatoes, radishes, horn cabbages, &c. The chief features of the early border are depth of soil and an elevated surface inclining at a somewhat sharp angle to the sun. It must, of course, be rich for early crops, as there is no fear that plants growing on a sunny bank, as it were, will make too much growth. The American Wonder is a good pea for sowing now. Ringleader and William I. are good varieties, of rather taller growth. Draw the drills six inches wide and three inches deep. When covered scatter a few coal ashes along the surface just over the peas to keep the mice from them. I have adopted this plan for years and never had a pea disturbed; but then I do not have many mice for I keep a well-kept cat, and, in addition, I set traps if I have a suspicion there is a mouse on the premises—the old-fashioned brick trap, set with three bits of stick, arranged in a figure of 4 fashion, with a bit of toasted cheese or a soaked broad bean for a change, fixed on the pointed end of the stick which projects under the brick. The dwarf peas need not be more than eighteen inches apart.

Planting Climbing Roses.

Roses will not grow satisfactorily in badly-worked soil. I was watching the other day (a jobbing gardener, I suppose) how he was planting climbing roses against a recently-erected house. There had been no preparation made for them, and not even a spadeful of manure or a bit of fresh loam was given to enable the plants to make a start in their new position. The planter did just what he was paid to do, and no more, and the owner doubtless thought he was doing all that was necessary when he had given orders for them to be planted. Probably before this time next year some of the plants will be dead, and the others lingering on, a prey to insects. As a rule, before a rose tree of any kind will grow in a new garden the soil must be examined, and, if necessary, manured and improved. Very often the builder turns all the soil upside down and leaves the clay or whatever bad stuff the sub-soil is composed of on the top. Before anything is planted the clay should be taken out and replaced with good soil, or, at least, its condition improved by adding manure, and, if possible, a little fresh loam round the roots. All plants of every degree will root well in fresh loam; by loam I mean the topsoil from an open field or common, with the turf on it if possible, although I should not object to a few inches of the surface from a wheat field or any other good agricultural land which has been well cultivated and ordered. People in this way will find satisfaction and the rose or whatever is planted in them will flourish. The best all-round rose for planting on a wall is the Gloire de Dijon. It has branched off into several colours, or, rather, seedlings have been raised from it which produce higher coloured flowers than their parent, though they have not yet, and probably never will, attain the same popularity. Marechal Niel is the lady's favourite, and, I might add, the other sex also are its patrons, and the blossoms are worth more in the market than any other rose grown. Among roses which in the bud state are suitable for buttonholes, may be named the Captain, the shaded apricot, and orange red colour. Two or three buds in a cluster, with a bit of maidenhair fern or even a rose leaf folded neatly behind, make a charming cut flower.

Preparing for Planting Fruit Trees.

The national spirit is being aroused to the importance of a home-grown supply of good fruit. Whether we shall succeed in keeping the foreigner out of our market with his apples and cherries is a doubtful matter, but it is certain that our climate, such as it sometimes is, is not unfavourable to the growth of fruit trees, and, in fact, is certainly a good one for the production of apples, strawberries, and most of the common hardy fruits. This is the season for digging up and intermixing the land, and, if necessary, adding some manure. If the land is good enough for the top spit to be turned down in the bottom of the trench, a coat of manure forked into the surface will be beneficial, and the act of forking and digging it over will let in the atmosphere and still further intermix and improve its texture and fit it for the roots to work in. In picking out the trees select those that have strong, straight, healthy stems. If you want a large tree, it should, if an apple, be set on the crab stock; if a pear, on the seedling pear. The little trees on the paradise and the quince stocks are handsome little things, and profitable withal, as the fruit they bear is of the best quality, and the trees may be planted almost close together. As they bear so freely, they have no time or energy to make much wood.

Apples that Anybody may Plant will be found in the following—Lord Suffield, New Hawthornden, Wellington, Echinville Seedling, Cox's Orange Pippin (the latter only in good soils), Beauty of Kent, Worcester Pearmain, Fearn's Pippin, and Northern Greening.

All Vacant Land

should be trenched or ridged up ready to receive the benefits of a winter's exposure. Repair garden walks and make any necessary alterations.

ADAM.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had, it was announced on Thursday, accepted an invitation, forwarded through Dr. James Williams, the "Jubilee" mayor of Brecon, to attend the national Eisteddfod at Brecon in 1889.

EPHRAIM'S COCA.—GRATEFUL AND CONFIDENT.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine food which nature has provided, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure any case of indigestion, loss of appetite, or any of the many ailments which are caused by weakness of the digestive system. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape them by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette," London, 1888. Made simply with boiling water &c. Sold only in packets. Made at the "Coca" Works, London, &c. Homeopathic Chocolate Factory, London. (Advt.)

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

The following list of aristocratic milliners and dressmakers—which, by the way, is by no means complete, and which, besides, may include occasional errors—may be interesting to many of my readers, and reveal the startling developments that have taken place in the last few years occurred in London society. Bona, and Fells, Parkside, Knightsbridge (Mrs. Bertie Stopford); Madame Isabelle, 90, New Bond-street (Mrs. Cooper Oakley); Madame Lili, Grafton-street (Mrs. Pocklington); Madame de Courcy, Sloane-street (Lady Mackenzie); Madame Pierre, Park-street (Lady Granville Gordon); Madame Marion, South Audley-street (Mrs. Stuart Menzies); Madame Verd (Mrs. Franklin); Claud, Davis-street (Mrs. Maude); Madame Ada, Grosvenor-road (Mrs. Burchell).

Add to this that Lord Vernon keeps dairy shops; Lord Shrewsbury cabs; that he and Lord Londonderry have turned coal merchants; that Mrs. White and Captain Steer each have art repositories—the former in Davies-street and the latter in George-street, Westminster; and that, besides, we have amongst us aristocratic photographers, cigarette manufacturers, club promoters and proprietors, perfumers, actors and actresses, &c., &c., almost without limit. It appears to me that we are rapidly verifying Napoleon the First's bitter motto, that the English are a nation of shopkeepers.

The committee which has been appointed, under the presidency of Lord Idlesleigh, to inquire into the extravagant allowances made to officials travelling in the service of the Crown, is likely to unearth some very pretty little scandals. If the committee do their duty, the expense to the country will be cut down by more than a half. In many cases "special messengers" are employed when the ordinary penny post would do just as well. I hope this circumstance will receive due attention. There is nearly £200,000 per annum involved.

The Socialists are getting into a condition of despair, so I am told by one of themselves. The failure of their efforts last year caused a tremendous desertion from their ranks of those out of whom they have to suck a living. The earnest though foolish contingent of last year, who were to be got, joined with the Socialists and the rowdy mob, hoping, in their muddle-headed way, that something would be done for them. Now they have learnt bitterly that they gave themselves to a fraud, and their dry bones were only sucked the more dry. And so, at last disgusted, they have turned elsewhere, even, in fact, to the last place that suggests itself to the average British working man, namely, to themselves. It is at least a curious fact that though there has been no abnormal wave of prosperity over the country this year, the amount of actual destitution has greatly increased from what it was twelve months ago. And so poor Socialism, having lost its dupe, is dying itself of want. The proposed demonstration on the Lord Mayor's Day will turn out a terrible fiasco if it is attempted, of which there is now little probability. In fact, I am told that it was never really meant, but was only put out by the wire-pullers of the federation as a feeler. As such, it has failed, for there is little promise of support from any quarter. Of course the plundering mob would hail any attempt which might end in a disturbance, and will probably come down on the back of the Socialists. I do not mean to advise Socialists to refrain from holding any life, to think before it makes it obvious to every child that it exists only by the aid of the disreputable, the abandoned, and the criminal. There can be no doubt of the genuineness of this advice, as the greatest harm that one could do to Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, and Co. would be to persuade them to court another series of failures such as last year's, only more so.

(From *Life*.)
The German Emperor is very anxious to visit Greece in state, and escorted by a powerful squadron, upon the occasion of the marriage of his sister, the Princess Sophia of Prussia with the Duke of Sparta. This is the reason that the marriage is postponed until next spring. Had it taken place earlier, it must have been a quiet affair, the result of the deep mourning of the bride's family.

The history of the White Canons, whom the Empress Eugenie has established at Farnborough in a large brick building, is somewhat curious. They were turned out of France in 1880, since when the Empress has been much their best friend. In September, 1882, there were only five under a prior, and they found a little priory in a cottage belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, at Storrington, and now they number fifteen. Since the Reformation no White Canons have been seen in England. The order, which was founded by St. Norbert, in the twelfth century at one time was the most powerful in Europe, having no less than 1,000 abbeys under its rule. In the fifteenth century the Hussites ruined their abbeys in Bohemia, and in the sixteenth they lost their numerous houses in Germany, Norway, England, Scotland, and Ireland. The revolution of 1793 completed their ruin. At the present time the order has twenty abbeys and forty priories throughout the world, ten of which are in America. In France there were until 1862 two abbeys, Montjay and St. Michel de Figeac, further south. No order suffered more cruel persecution than the White Canons, and it is curious historical fact that they were introduced into this country by the Empress Matilda, in the time of Stephen, and that they should now be re-introduced by the Empress Eugenie.

The poor little King of Spain is already beginning his education, and, as is expected of princes now-a-days, he is intended to be proficient in all European languages. As English is the tongue spoken by the majority all over the world, his Majesty is to begin at the early age of 21 the study of our language. This part of his education has been entrusted to a young lady, Miss Lavenport, who has just been engaged as his governess.

(From *The World*.)
The Princess of Wales never looked better or stronger than she did last week, and there is no doubt that her health has greatly benefited by her recent sojourn abroad. Her eldest daughter has also seemed to suffer from the violent attacks of neuralgia which at one time caused considerable anxiety. During their brief stay in London the Prince and Princess of Wales went twice to the play, and on Wednesday evening the Princess took her daughter to dine quietly with Lady Randolph Churchill in Connaught-place.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will give their annual ball at Sandringham on Friday, to celebrate his birthday in the customary manner. The invitations particularly request all guests to go "out of mourning," as the prince has a great dislike to any appearance of gloom at the festivities held on all such occasions. It was thought that the Sandringham county ball would possibly be postponed till the period of mourning for the late Emperor Frederick had elapsed; but the hospitalities given by the prince at his country residence are not regarded as Court functions, and the ball, which is to be held on the 9th inst., is simply given in courtesy to their Royal highnesses' friends and neighbours in Norfolk.

A curious story comes from Berlin, of the truth of which, I believe, there is little doubt, with regard to the much-vexed question of the Battenberg marriage. It is said that on his death-bed the Emperor Frederick entrusted a message to the Empress for his son, asking, as his dying request, that he would not oppose the marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander of Battenberg; and shortly after her husband's death, the Empress Frederick, during an interview with her son, delivered up his father's message, and with much stern refusal, refused to oppose the marriage. It is said to have told his mother that the last request made to him, a very few hours before his death, by the old Emperor,

his grandfather, was to extort a promise from him that on no consideration whatsoever would he consent to the union; and under those solemn circumstances the promise had been given, and that he felt himself bound absolutely to fulfil the dying promise made to his grandfather in preference to a request made only secondhand by his father.

It is easy to imagine the consternation this information caused, and it has tended to widen the breach between the Empress Frederick and the Emperor. The Empress, who has set her heart on the marriage, as her daughter is much attached to the prince, has not relinquished the hope of getting the wish of her husband and herself carried out, and that she still clings to that hope is shown by an incident which is said to have happened the other day, when she went with Princess Victoria to see the villa near Kronberg which she has just purchased. The story, which comes from a trustworthy source, mentions that on the occasion of this visit the train stopped at a small station, when Prince Alexander joined the Empress and her daughter, and remained with them during the day. There was a hope that the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton, who was a great personal friend and connection of his father, might have left some of her money to Prince Alexander. She is supposed to have died very rich, and neither her son nor her daughter requires the money.

(From *Truth*.)

I announced a fortnight ago that the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Prussia would probably take place privately at Windsor Castle in the course of a few weeks. A number of ignorant contradictions of my statement have appeared, but I maintain its entire accuracy. The Berlin correspondents who have been informing the daily papers that the marriage could not take place because of the Emperor's opposition and the political objections of Prince Bismarck, are not merely at the bottom of the basket, but they are out of it altogether. The Emperor William signified his consent to the match more than three months ago, only stipulating that Prince Alexander is to live as a private individual, while Prince Bismarck's opposition collapsed directly after the death of the Emperor Frederick, and it is now perfectly understood at Berlin that the Chancellor only raised objections to the marriage last April in order to produce a controversy which would divert the late Emperor's domestic reforms which he was then anxious to carry out. Prince Bismarck's cynical calculations proved to be correct, for by the time the Battenberg discussions were over the Emperor was too ill to concern himself with any affairs whatever. As a matter of fact, the settlements of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria are now being arranged under the supervision of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont was dangerously ill for only a few days, but she had been for a long time in failing health. The princess, who was the sister of the Duke of Nassau, the Queen of Sweden, and the Dowager Princess of Wied, and the mother of the Queen of the Netherlands and the Duchess of Albany, suffered for many years from a painful nervous affection, and she became much worse after the unexpected death of her daughter, Princess Marie, the wife of Prince William of Wurtemberg, which occurred only three days after the Duke of Albany's wedding, and from this affliction she never fairly recovered. The princess was a kindly, charitable woman, saturated with all the old-fashioned German Court ideas, and much won in every way by many years of worry and struggle, and by a succession of disasters and disappointments. Of late, however, things had gone smoothly, and the brilliant marriages of her daughters, the establishment of a satisfactory understanding of the long-standing quarrel between her husband and the Prussian Government, and his success in wresting the great Schaumburg estates in France from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, had obliterated the remembrances of early troubles and of the catastrophes of 1866.

The desirable post of housekeeper at Windsor Castle, which recently became vacant by the death of Mrs. Henderson, has been already filled up by the Queen, who has appointed Miss Henderson, the niece of the late housekeeper, who had sometimes acted for her. Miss Henderson has been for some years housekeeper at Knowsley, formerly the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and is 42 years of age, with "all found," and excellent apartments in the castle and numerous perquisites. The duties are very light now that the Queen is absent from the castle during two-thirds of the year; but, on the other hand, the emoluments are reduced in consequence of there never now being any Royal visitors from abroad at the castle, except poor relations, who find it quite enough to pay their own travelling expenses without having to leave a year's pocket-money for distribution among the Royal domestics, whose last good haul was from the King of the Netherlands, when he stayed at Windsor, in 1882, for the marriage of the late Duke of Albany.

WHITEHALL MYSTERY—FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

The remains of the unknown female that were found recently at Whitehall were interred at Working on Tuesday by the parish authorities, the order for burial having been handed over to Inspector Marshall, who has charge of the case. The remains, consisting of the trunk, arm, and leg, were removed from the mortuary in Millbank street, Westminster, where they have been lying to await removal to the Whitehall Yard Workhouse, and placed in a coffin before being conveyed to their final resting-place. Among the persons who called at the mortuary was an old woman, who thought she recognised in the photograph which has been taken of the remains some trace of her daughter who has been missing since August, but she could not be positive upon the point.

ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

An action for malicious prosecution was tried in the Queen's Bench Division.—Mr. Hodgson, a licensed victualler at Ramsgate, some time ago summoned Mr. Mordecai, a bookmaker, and his clerk, Mr. Benjamin, for alleged perjury arising out of an action to recover £200, which Mr. Hodgson said was a loan, and the others alleged that it was a contribution to a betting partnership. One summons was dismissed and the other was withdrawn; hence the present action.—After the facts had been laid before the jury, Mr. Justice Hawkins pointed out the difficulty of settling the question in dispute.—Counsel left the matter to his lordship, who directed that a juror should be withdrawn.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

The promotion of the following non-commissioned officers from the ranks was notified in the *Gazette*.—Troop Sergeant-major Rough Rider Harry Dibble, from the Cavalry Depot Staff, to be Ridingmaster 7th Hussars, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary-lieutenant T. Graham, placed upon temporary half-pay account of ill-health; Sergeant Charles Spencer Warwick, from the Norfolk Regiment, to be Second-lieutenant of the Devonshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant J. O. Travers, seconded; Sergeant Thomas Montgomerie Webb, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Second-lieutenant of the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant A. J. Lindner, promoted.

THE DUMB SPEAK.

At the Manchester Police Court, James Smith was charged with defrauding the railway company. On the night of the 27th inst. he was discovered insensible and without a ticket in a train, and was conveyed in an ambulance to the infirmary. He wrote on a piece of paper that he was deaf and dumb. The doctors, however, being sceptical, applied a galvanic battery, when the prisoner jumped up and shouted, "My name is Smith, and you may put me down a rogue."—He was fined 10s. 6d. or fourteen days.

THREE WIVES LIVING.

George Clarkson, 45, a workman in the Royal Arsenal, was charged at the Woolwich Police Court on Tuesday with bigamy.—As his first and lawful wife could not give evidence against him, her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Hollingsworth, was called to prove the marriage. She said she was present in Radford Church, Nottingham, in March, 1858, and saw the priest marry to Frances Hollingsworth. He resided with his wife at Nottingham for twenty-six years, and had three sons now grown up. He left his wife four years ago, and she was still living at Nottingham.—Jane Purbrick, a young woman residing at Stonehouse, Southwark, said that she went through the ceremony of marriage with the prisoner on December 18th, 1886, at the church of St. Stephen, Lewisham. She had known him six months previously, having made his acquaintance at Blackheath, and he told her he was a single man, with out a friend in the world. They lived together for nine months after the marriage, and then she left him, as he treated her unkindly. Last week she came to Woolwich to see him, and, having called at a coffee-house where he had lodged, she found out that he had married again. Going to No. 48, Pattinson-road, Plumstead, she saw him at the window. He came to the door, and tried to prevent her entry, but she insisted on seeing his new wife, and, finding himself exposed, he ran away. Two days afterwards she saw him in Woolwich, and had him arrested.—Bessie Peard, another young woman, said that she went through the form of marriage with the prisoner at St. Andrew's, Hastings, on the 8th ult. She had known him twelve months, and he always represented himself as a single man. On the day before the wedding she had some suspicion which she could not account for, and she asked him to tell her truly whether he was married or not, and he took a fearful oath that he had never been married in his life. He told her that he was tired of his lonely existence, and wanted to settle down in a comfortable home. They lived together after the marriage until the 27th ult., when the previous witness made her appearance at their house. After she had left the prisoner came to see the witness again, but she would not speak to him.—The prisoner, who declined to ask the witnesses anything, but voluntarily corrected some of the dates mentioned by them, was remanded, but the depositions were taken for his committal for trial.

THE MAINTENANCE OF A HUSBAND.

Elizabeth Blake, of Tilton-road, Tottenham, was summoned at Worship-street Police Court to show cause why she should not contribute towards the support of her husband, Henry Blake, an inmate of Shoreditch Workhouse, and chargeable to the parish.—It was stated on behalf of the parish that the husband had had to be sent to an asylum, and when discharged remained in the workhouse. Husband and wife were aged people, but the wife had a separate estate, and after she had left the prisoner came to see the witness again, but she would not speak to him.—The prisoner, who declined to ask the witnesses anything, but voluntarily corrected some of the dates mentioned by them, was remanded, but the depositions were taken for his committal for trial.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN CUMBERLAND.

At Whitehaven Police Court, John Murphy, miner, of Egremont, appeared with his face bandaged, his nose having been bitten off and his worried by John Twentyman, a miner, formerly well known as a river watcher. Twentyman had quarrelled, and struck a young man in a public house, when Murphy interfered, was thrown down, and attacked. On Tuesday Murphy and Mr. Atter, solicitor, appeared before the magistrate to apply for a warrant when a telegram was handed to the court, stating that Twentyman had just shot himself. He had, while his wife was upstairs, taken a revolver, laid down on the hearthrug, and fired one shot into his mouth, then another through his forehead. Twentyman had been guilty of cannibalism before, and had been imprisoned for assaults.

CURATIVE ELECTRICITY FOR SELF-APPLICATION.

ALL IN SEARCH OF HEALTH

should try the invigorating effect of mild continuous currents of electricity (without shock) by wearing

HARNES' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as positively the only non-toxic means for the self-application of mild, invigorating, constant currents of electricity. It is light and easily worn.

ITS LIFE MAGIC in the Relief and Cure of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, BRAIN FOG, MELANCHOLIA, CHOLERA.

IMPAIRED VITALITY, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, LIVER TROUBLES, INDIGESTION, KIDNEY DISEASES, AND

LADIES' AILMENTS, SLEEPLESSNESS, &c.

Pamphlet gratis and post free.

MR. C. B. HARNES, the Medical Battery Company's Consulting Medical Electrician, President of the British Association of Medical Electricians, attends daily at the Company's only address, 52, Oxford-street, London, at the corner of Regent-street, and is ready to consult personally, or by letter, free of charge. Hours for consultation: 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturdays, till 4 p.m. Inquiries to be sent to the original

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

RECEIVED from all classes of society. Receipts and orders should call at 52, Oxford-street, London, W., and

LADIES' AILMENTS.—CHANGE OF LIFE.

"The Ladies' Newark-on-Trent, September 17th, 1887.—Dear Sir,—The Electro-pathic Abdominal Belt has done a wonderful effect upon the circulation and improving the general vitality of the system. I am sure any lady who at such a critical time of life (64) feels herself 'helpless' and 'worn out' will find it a relief. My daughter has also completely recovered. You will, no doubt, remember she was suffering from anemia, but since wearing the Electro-pathic Belt has become quite strong, and is now able to walk without fatigue. You may refer any patient to me who desires any further information about these excellent methods of cure.—Yours faithfully (Signed), E. F. OSWALD."

HARNES' ELECTROPATHIC BELT

Restores impaired vitality, strengthens the nerves and muscles, assists the digestion, cures a healthy circulation, stimulates the functions of various organs, increases their secretions, improves nutrition, regulates the functions, and cures all diseases of the system.

EXTERMINATES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c., FROM THE SYSTEM.

Major PARNHAM, Longstone House, Armagh, writes: "The Electro-pathic Belt has completely cured me of Rheumatic Gout."

MR. R. J. WATSON, 13, Market-street, Harwich, writes: "Harnes' Electro-pathic Belt has completely cured me of Rheumatic Gout, and I have obtained great relief, and have gradually been getting better, and am now quite free from pain."

SHATTERED NERVES RESTORED by wearing

HARNES' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Captain S

SHOCKING DEATH OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

ford Thomas, held an inquest at the Ossington

for sea until a supply of the Oil is on board.⁹

During the affray, he should only pass upon him

the Chown and Mansfield branch of the Midland Railway was opened for passenger traffic Thursday.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE publishers of one of the leading society papers in London have taken to analyzing some of the leading patent medicines, also to investigating their published testimonials, with the result of creating quite a commotion among certain proprietors. Injurious efforts like to follow the of patent medicines, published testimonials given for addresses which only exist in the mind of a clever writer in a company's employ, are fully exposed. Suits for heavy damages have been threatened by the proprietors of the remedies discussed. Injured innocents put on a bold front, but the publishers of the paper in question do not frighten easily; they have been asked a question of right to remove the publicity.

with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders; a few

roughness was such famous Old above all pain weary.

"My wife John Barlow, of a, Stephen Inc Buildings, Wall Street, New York, has been a sufferer from rheumatism and which became so bad that I was hardly able to walk. St. Jo removed all pain and completely cured me."

Mr. Wolfstenger, mayor of Moore-street Home for the Crippled, and Orphan Boys, St. Queen-street, Edinburgh, said that "St. Jacobs Oil has been used in the Home, and it is powerful in relieving neuralgia and general rheumatism."

Mr. Charles Gartricht, of No. 2, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, W.C., said:—"Having for years been a great sufferer from rheumatism in my limbs, I used St. Jacobs Oil, and found it directly, after other remedies had signally failed. My wife and Anna Bright, now superintendent of the London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say "St. Jacobs Oil has proved unsatisfying; that rheumatism neuralgia have in every case been removed by using the Oil, many old ladies, some of them ninety years old, taster-tasting even in agony, now enjoy good night rest through influence."

Mr. N. Price, of 14, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, E.C., said:—"My wrist, that I had sprained two years before, and was

FALL OF SNOW FROM A ROOF.

Curious Action for Personal Injury.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, before Justice Grantham, without a jury, the case of *Mercier v. Meinershagen* was heard. This was an action brought by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Mercier, of 39, Rutland Gate, against Mr. Meinershagen, of 25, Rutland Gate, to recover damages for personal injury alleged to have been sustained by the negligence of the defendant's servant. The defendant denied negligence. Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., and Mr. Percy Gye appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. E. Marshall Hall represented the defendant. Mr. Greene, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said his client, who until very recently was colonel of the Manchester Regiment of Militia, was now the treasurer of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin in Leicester-square, and added to his income by following the profession of an artist. On the 16th of March last year the plaintiff left his house about nine o'clock in the morning, with the intention of taking a walk with his little dog. While walking along the footpath in front of the defendant's house a large quantity of snow came from the top of that building and struck the plaintiff a violent blow on the top of the head, causing him to stagger. The blow made the plaintiff unwell, and he called in Dr. Harris, who advised him to take a trip for his health. Subsequently he called in Sir W. Jenner, who advised the plaintiff to go abroad. This the plaintiff did, and he had brought the present action to recover his out of pocket expenses, and not for the purpose of putting money in his pocket. The plaintiff was called, and corroborated the opening statement of counsel. The complainant was cross-examined as to his connection as honorary treasurer with St. John's Hospital, of which his son was secretary, and denied having been accused of malversation of funds in connection with the hospital. Mr. C. Hall, in opening the case for the defendant, submitted that the defendant's servant had been guilty of no negligence, and that the plaintiff had not proved that he had suffered any injury. Eventually his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for £400, with costs, and remarked that in his opinion the plaintiff had disproved the false charges which had been made against him, and must be regarded as a witness of truth.

DEDUCTING FINES FROM WAGES.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday, Messrs. Moedel and Co., cabinet-makers, of Tottenham-street, were summoned by Lucy Grant, on behalf of her son Willie, for withholding 3s. 5d. alleged to be due to him. Mr. Arthur Newton supported the summons; and Mr. Grain, barrister, defended. The case was that the lad was first engaged by the defendant firm at 5s. per week, to work from eight in the morning until eight at night, but that afterwards the hours were changed to from six in the morning until six in the evening, and the wages to a penny an hour, with an extra payment of one half-penny for each table finished. The boy was not punctual in attendance, and in respect of that 1s. 4d. in fines was deducted from his wages, the balance of the amount claimed being for deductions in respect of other matters. The defence was that some of the deductions were made in respect of loss of time, and that so far as the fines were concerned they were imposed with the full consent of all the workmen and young persons employed by the firm. Messrs. Moedel, however, expressed their willingness to pay the full amount if the magistrate so directed. After considerable legal discussion, Mr. Hannay said that he failed to see anything illegal in the imposition of fines, and made an order for the payment of 2s. 1d. and 1s. costs, striking out the claim of 1s. 4d. for fines. He offered to grant a claim for a superior court, which Mr. Newton said he should probably apply for.

EAST-END RESCUE WORK.

The new buildings in connection with the Ratcliff Highway Refuge, better known as St. George's-in-the-East, was formally opened on Tuesday by the Marchioness of Tavistock. The premises, which are very commodious, and which have been connected with a night shelter, have been erected at a cost of over £4,000, of which sum £1,000 still has to be raised. After Lady Tavistock had declared the refuge open, the Bishop of Bedford referred to the condition of Whitechapel, observing that he hoped no one would think, because of the recent outrages, matters were worse than they were some time ago. He could speak of Whitechapel and Spitalfields, and he did not hesitate to say the condition of things there was very much better than it was ten years ago. It was, what undid a great deal of good work that had been done and was being done—that was an enormous influx of inexperienced workers, who came down to the East-end, stood in the way of those who knew the work, and were doing it to the best of their ability, wasted a great deal of money, dried up the springs of charity, and then, because they did not succeed, as most surely they would not succeed, discredited all such enterprise before those who must be looked to for material assistance. He hoped to see the day when every district in the East-end would have some such institution as this connected with it, because by means of such agencies they would be able to do a great deal for the rescue of the lost.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPT.

On Thursday evening John Lubbock, presiding at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that they were interested in Egypt historically, but more from a mechanical point of view. There were two things necessary for its development. The first was good government, which it possessed; and the second was an increase in its water supply. This Mr. Whitehouse, the lecturer, had found a practical way of solving. Mr. Coppe Whitehouse explained that his project was one for the storage of a supply of Nile water sufficient to cause the irrigation of the entire area of cultivable land in the Nile valley and the delta. The present supply at low Nile passing the Aswan dam is about 100 million cubic metres per day. No addition whatever was made from any source until the immediate neighbourhood of the Mediterranean was reached, when the rainfall was small and scarcely appreciable in quantity. The land there could scarcely produce a blade of grass, but by suitable irrigation 2,500,000 acres at present neglected might be rendered fertile. To effect this four thousand million cubic metres should be stored for use during 100 days from February to June. The high Nile was ten times as large as the low Nile, and an enormous excess even in the worst seasons escaped into the sea. The lecturer had discovered a deep depression in the desert which would make a lake with a surface area considerably larger than the Lake of Geneva, and 250ft. in depth. This, by proper arrangements, he would connect with the Upper and Lower Nile. He explained in detail the commercial aspects of the plan by means of maps and charts drafted by the Egyptian officials, on whose statistics thorough reliance might be placed, and asserted that the cost would not exceed £500,000. If carried out, the enormous increase to the wealth of Egypt would be the result. Several speakers, among them Admiral Selwyn and Mr. Scott, spoke, and no doubt was expressed that the scheme was thoroughly practicable, the only difficulty being the finding of the capital, and, perhaps, some danger from unfriendly tribes.

At Aberdeen, on Wednesday, Mr. Goshen received over a hundred addresses from Unionist associations in Scotland, and subsequently made a speech, in which he denounced as a fallacy the idea that the Unionist cause was reactionary, or that it was a landlord or a class cause. Mr. Gladstone, he said, believed in the magnanimity of a surrender, but a surrender from fear, a conversion with a pistol at your head, could not be dignified by any high-sounding name.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

Reported Reappearance of the Assassin.

A statement to which the police are said to attach considerable importance has just been made by Matthew Packer, the keeper of the fruit shop next to the gateway in Berners-street, where the murder of the woman Stride was committed. He reports that he has been greatly alarmed by having seen the man who bought the grapes from him for the unfortunate woman a short time before the murder was committed. He alleges that he had often seen the man before the occurrence, as well as the woman, but he had not since seen any one resembling the man till he saw him again a few nights since. He (Packer) was then standing with his fruit stall in the Commercial-road, when he caught sight of him staring him full in the face. He kept calm and collected for a little time, hoping that a policeman would come by, but in this he was disappointed. After passing and repassing him several times the man came behind him in the horse road, and looked at him in a very evil and menacing manner. He was so terrified that he left his stall and ran to a shoe-black, who was near, and pointing to the man asked him to keep his eye on him and watch him. His great fear was that the man was going to stab him to prevent him from identifying him as the man who was in the company of the murdered woman immediately before her death. No sooner, however, had he called the shoe-black's attention to him than the man ran away as fast as he could, and succeeded in getting on a passing tram. Packer would have followed the tram had he been able to run, or if he could have left his stall, but he could not as there were several pounds worth of fruit upon it. It may be added that during the past few days there have again been several complaints from women in the East-end of having been accosted after dark by a respectfully-dressed man who answers the description of the supposed murderer.

Dr. Forbes Winslow's Opinion.

Dr. Forbes Winslow and other leading authorities on mental disorders are reported to be still of opinion that the murders in Whitechapel were committed by a homicidal lunatic, and Dr. Forbes Winslow believes that the murderer has lately been in a "lucid interval," in which condition he would be comparatively rational, and also forgetful of what he had done. As soon as this passes off he will resume his terrible work.

Another Threatening Letter.

A letter, purporting to come from the East-end assassin, was received the other night at the Poplar Police Station, in which the writer said he was going to commit three more murders. The following is said to be the wording: "October 30th, 1888.—Dear Boss, I am going to commit three more murders, two men and a child. Yours truly (signed) JACK THE RIPPER." The letter was enclosed in an envelope, which, in addition to the Poplar post-mark, also bore the Ealing post-mark, and was directed to the sergeant. A copy was sent to the commissioner of police. The information with instructions were at once telegraphed to the different stations ordering every possible vigilance to be used in case of an attempted repetition of the crimes.

Two Knives Found.

Considerable excitement has been created in Kensington owing to the discovery of two knives, one bearing stains of blood, in the front garden of a house in Harrington Gardens. The discovery has remained for some time a secret with the police, and has now only become known by mere accident. It appears that on the night of Sunday, 21st October, the policeman on duty observed something bright close to some shrubs in the garden, and upon entering to satisfy his curiosity discovered a sheath containing two huge knives, which are stated to be Ghorka knives, known as the "Koroko." A medical examination has been made, and it is asserted that blood stains undoubtedly exist on one of the knives and upon the sheath. These stains are probably a month old, but certainly not more than six weeks or two months. The knives are as sharp as razors. Much alarm prevails in the district, as the theory spread abroad is that the Whitechapel murderer may be in hiding in the neighbourhood, or that a murder was intended, but that the would-be assassin was interrupted, and flung the knives over the railings to avoid discovery. Some suspicion is said to rest upon a clerical-looking person for whom the police are now searching, and of whom strange things are rumoured.

A Drunken Confession.

A man named Graham was charged, on remand, at the Mansion House last week with committing the murders in Whitechapel. The prisoner, who had been himself up on his self-accusation; he had been remanded that the state of his mind might be inquired into, and it was now stated that he had suffered from excessive drinking, but there was no trace of insanity. Mr. Alderman Rensals discharged him, regretting that there was no means of punishing him.

A QUEER CASE.

At the Thames Police Court on Tuesday, Robert Stevenson, 46, was charged with indecently assaulting Mary Nash, a married woman, of 142, Grundy-street, Poplar. Prosecutrix said that on half past eleven on Monday night, after her shop was closed, she heard a knock at the door and just went out and she saw a man who said he was a prisoner, who said he wanted his watch. Witness's husband was a watchmaker and had prisoner's watch to repair. Prisoner walked into the shop and said, "I would like to kiss you." She told him not to take a liberty with her, and after about five minutes she walked into the shop parlour. The accused followed, pushed her on to a chair, and acted indecently towards her. Witness screamed out and her husband rushed in. He took prisoner to the police-station and gave him into custody. By the prisoner, witness gave a glass of beer to the accused, while he was in the shop. Prisoner sent witness's daughter for a glass of beer just before he committed the assault. She did not ask him to sit down. Louisa Nash, aged 11 years, the daughter of the prosecutrix, said she saw prisoner attempt to kiss her mother. Just afterwards he sent witness for some brandy. Frederick Nash, husband of the prosecutrix, said he left prisoner in a public-house, and went to purchase some things. When witness was returning home he heard his wife screaming, and rushed in. He then saw prisoner acting indecently towards his wife. Witness pulled him away and the charge, said, "I did not see anything." Nash asked me in to sit down and I had a glass of beer. I sent the little girl out for some brandy. Mr. Marshall convicted the accused of a common assault and fined him 2s, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

FATAL ASSAULT ON A FOREMAN.

At Widnes Petty Sessions on Thursday, a blacksmith's pretty named Broome was charged with having caused the death of a man named Maley. The evidence showed that the men were employed at the chemical works of Messrs. Mort, Liddell, and Co., Widnes, the deceased acting as foreman fitter, and was over the prisoner. On Monday afternoon the men quarrelled, and Broome is alleged to have struck Maley on the head several times, inflicting wounds, which rendered him insensible and ultimately caused his death. The prisoner denies having struck the deceased, who was 64 years of age, and stated that Maley tried to strike him with a hammer, and in struggling to take the hammer away they both fell, and Maley's head struck the anvil. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

Euphemia Lawson, an old woman, was in the employ of Kirkaldy & Co., and was found dead in a tub containing about ten inches of water. She was dead and help arrived.

THE SHOP GIRL IN AMERICA.

Worse Off than in England.

The *New York Herald* is speaking out in a very emphatic fashion as to the condition of the shop girls in the empire city, whom it describes as "at once the most pitiable and the most miserable of the citizens of New York." They live on less than any other human beings on the continent, and are more poorly housed, clad, and fed than the slaves of whom Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote so pathetically. Here is the picture drawn by the *New York Herald* of the shop girl's career at its very best:—Jessie B. is one of the thousands of little cash girls who serve in the big dry goods establishments in this city, giving their little all of strength and ability—often at a fearful cost to health in after years—for the paltry sum of \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, and in a few cases \$2.50 per week. Jessie, because an exceptionally trustworthy child, and possessed of an industrial friend, succeeded in getting a position as a cash girl in one of the largest and best paying dry goods houses in New York. Here her wages were \$2 a week from the start, and after two years' service she receives at the present time \$3.50. If she serves a year longer and gives satisfaction she will receive \$3.50 per week, and after another period, if still satisfactory, she will be considered eligible to the position of stock girl, who puts the goods away behind the counters while the clerks sell, at a salary of four weeks. After this in the meantime she has not broken down and become a helpless invalid, she may be promoted to a clerkship or a cashier's desk, where the first year's salary will be \$7 per week. But this is one of the seven leading uptown houses, and represents the shop girl's life at its very best. There is a far different state of things in the other stores, for cash girls along Fourteenth-street, in the majority of the Sixth Avenue stores, and all through Grand-street and the rest of the city, get but the lower wages of from \$1, \$2, or possibly \$2.25. The writer gives a great number of details of wages and the methods of living, but in each trade mentioned it is the same story of grinding misery. The whole matter is summed up in these bitter words: "Take them as you find them in the tenements and factories—cigarrette girls, corset makers, necktie workers, operators in white goods, boxmakers, bonnet frame makers, laundresses, tailors, all who work on the sewing machines, and children who labour in stores, and you will find that they are pinched by poverty, tyrannised over by hard-hearted 'sweaters' or foremen or forewomen, and that they live in dens which poison their bodies and dry up the best impulses of their souls. They have no food, they can hardly get any sleep, they have no hours for the most part, in which they can have health or decency, and they have no amusements which are not purchased at the expense of either real good morals or self-respect. They live among thieves; they stumble over drunken rags and quarrelsome 'drabs' in the stairways and hallways leading to their homes, and they hear their fighting and shouting maudlin, vicious, obscene, and ribald jests and songs at night, unable to shut out the horrid sounds or to ask the brawlers to desist. What chance have they to be pure and good? None on earth."

THE HUNTINGDON MURDER.

David Wombwell was brought up on remand at the Huntingdon Borough Court this week, charged with causing the death of William James Snelling by shooting him with a gun at a local brewery. The evidence against the accused consisted mainly of conversations which passed between himself and other workmen, prisoner making incriminating admissions. A policeman found in the brewery some cartridges containing No. 5 shot similar to those extracted from the wounds of the deceased. Witnesses were called for the defence, their evidence being to the effect that prisoner was seen going up the stairs to the room where deceased was lying after the report of the gun was heard. The prisoner protested his innocence.—He was committed for trial at the assizes.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

An extraordinary case was heard at Chester City Quarter Sessions this week, before the Recorder (Judge Horatio Lloyd), when a gentlemanly-looking man, named William Henry Minors, a brewer's traveller from Valsall, was indicted for stealing a silver watch and chain from the person of Thomas Lutton, market gardener. From the evidence it appeared that Lutton, on the night of October 18th, was lying asleep in the waiting-room at Chester Station, when he was awakened by some person touching him. Looking up, he saw the prisoner standing over him, and missed his watch and chain. Prisoner, although told not to leave, went outside, but, returning, offered to be searched. The watch and chain were found near where he had been standing in the City-road. Prisoner received a splendid character from his employers, who were brewers of Stafford, and it was also shown that he had considerable sums of money on him when arrested.—The jury found him guilty, and he was committed to the Recorder sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ABDUCTION OF A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

The Bedale magistrates have investigated a charge against a labourer named George Pearson, 49 years of age, for abducting Annie Meynell, aged 16, from the custody of her parents on the 22nd of October.—Mr. Edmundson, solicitor, prosecuted, and said that the charge was laid under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1835. The facts of the case were that prisoner had been employed as a hind by the prosecutor, George Meynell, a farmer, at Patrick Brompton, about April last. Mrs. Meynell, mother of Annie Meynell, caught prisoner kissing her daughter, but as she promised not to repeat the offence, her father was not told until September last, when prisoner became unduly familiar with the girl. Matters had gone so far that the girl was to get her clothes, while he was in his own house and got his bank notes, so the pair went off together. Next morning they walked to Richmond, where prisoner purchased for her a bonnet and shawl, and they went to Easby, where they passed as man and wife. Next morning prisoner was apprehended by the police. The girl said she left home because prisoner told her he could not live without her. She did not leave home with the permission or consent of either of her parents. The girl said she knew that prisoner's wife was living with him, and that he had a grown up family, but she believed that he could marry her in Scotland. She was years of age on the 17th of March last. Prisoner was committed for trial at the next York Assizes.—The case created immense excitement, and it would have fared badly with Pearson but for police protection.

FATAL CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

A coroner's jury at Liverpool on Thursday returned a verdict of manslaughter against a woman named Moss, upon whose child, 3 months old, an inquest had been held. The woman used the child for begging purposes, and had insured it in a club. Medical evidence was to the effect that the child died from starvation, and its body presented a painful sight. The weight of the infant was 4lbs. instead of 12lbs. or 13lbs. The Society for Preventing Cruelty to Children instituted the proceedings.

The assessed value of property in Toronto shows an excess of nearly \$15,000,000 over last year, not taking into account property of an equal value which is exempted under the law. The increase is due to the annexation of suburbs.

WEST AFRICAN SAVAGERY.

150 Persons Killed: Many of them Eaten.

A serious outbreak has occurred at Okrika, an island situated some fifty miles up the Bonny River, which place is now included in the British protectorate under the treaty of May last. Last September a section of the Ogoni tribe, and a powerful people, but now split up into factions through intestine feuds, appealed to the king and chiefs of Okrika to intervene in a dispute between themselves and another faction. The quarrel, it would seem, originated at one of the markets, which it is to the interest of the Okrikas, as middlemen, to keep open and free. The Okrikas sided with the appellants, and warned their opponents that in the event of hostilities they would assist them, and put a stop to the feud. The warning was, however, without effect, and the hostile Ogonis attacked the allies of the Okrikas whilst they were returning from the markets killing a chief and taking a number of prisoners and a quantity of property. The Okrikas being informed of this raid, planned with their friends a diabolical scheme of revenge, which they proceeded at once to carry into effect. Under the pretext of an invitation to a friendly palaver for the purpose of settling the differences between the parties, the Ogonis concerned in the attack referred to, accompanied by eighty of their chiefs, were treacherously lured into a trap, captured, and taken to Okrika, where they were barbarously butchered and eaten. The victims included women and children, and to such a height had the taste for blood arisen that the Okrikas compelled their children to drink the blood of their victims out of calabashes. The reports received from a trustworthy source as to the condition of the town during the tragedy are too revolting for publication. Mangled remains and remnants of human beings were strewn in all directions, while mutilated bodies were observed floating down the Bonny River. After the capture of the party invited to the palaver, a raid was made upon the virtually undefended villages whence they came, and the result was further atrocities. It is difficult to estimate the number of killed and eaten, but the most reliable reports to hand put the number at the lowest at 150. Consul Hewitt happened to be in the Ogoni River during the course of these events, where the intelligence was duly communicated to him. He appeared shortly afterwards in Bonny, and at once called upon the leading Bonny and New Calabar chiefs to proceed to the scene and exert their influence to prevent further massacres. They were also to report upon the state of affairs, and to demand the surrender of any survivors. Some of the chiefs thus appealed to accepted the task with some reluctance, but nevertheless proceeded to Okrika and brought back information confirming the reports already to hand. They found four Ogoni survivors, whom the Okrikas refused to deliver up to them, although they expressed their readiness to hand them over to the consul himself. In the meantime, her Majesty's ship *Bramble* arrived in the river, and the consul embarked on October 3rd in order to conduct a personal investigation. On his arrival at Okrika he summoned the king and chiefs to attend a palaver on board the gunboat. This summons they refused to obey; but eventually the New Calabar and Bonny chiefs who accompanied the consul arranged with the Okrikas that the palaver should take place on shore, the latter stipulating that no marines should be landed. The consul agreed to these terms, and went ashore accordingly. Ten of the survivors, in a deplorable state, were then produced and surrendered. In the end a fine of 100 puncheons of palm oil was imposed upon the Okrikas by the consul. The *Bramble*, with the consul on board, returned to Bonny on Friday, October 5th, the ten rescued Ogonis being brought down the river in canoes towed by the *Bramble*.

DRUNKENNESS AT CLUBS.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at the London Hospital relative to the death of Charles Jennings, aged 42, a wood-turner, who had lived at 22, Wimbolt-street, Bethnal Green.—George Saunders, 11, Lion-square, Hackney-road, cabinet-maker, deposed that on Sunday afternoon, October 21st, he was in the Kay-street Radical Club. At about two o'clock he saw the deceased sitting in a stooping position on a form in the basement. Shortly afterwards witness saw him lying on the ground. He was the worse for drink, and on witness asking him if he was hurt, he said "No." Witness lifted him on the seat again, and left some one bathing him for about eleven o'clock, but the deceased could have fallen from a seat. Mr. J. J. Coulton, house surgeon, said the deceased was admitted to the London Hospital on October 21st, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He had a bad fracture in the lower part of the leg, and a bruise on the forehead. He died on October 25th, the cause of death being delirium tremens following the injuries. He told witness he fell down the stone steps of the club, but he was not at all responsible for what he said.—George Larcher, a member of the club, said he saw the deceased outside the club at about eleven o'clock, and he seemed to have had a little drop then. The foreman of the jury observed that something ought to be done to lessen the disgraceful goings-on at these clubs. They were in every street in their midst, and they were ruining their children. (Hear, hear.)—Another jurymen said it was as bad with the clubs in the West-end.—The coroner said he was a member of five clubs, and had never seen a case of drunkenness in either of them, and he believed if such a thing were to occur the offending member would be turned out. But from what they heard that day it appeared a member could be served when he was already drunk. That should not be allowed, and more than that it was in public houses, where there would be an alteration of the law.—Edwin Dorell, 8, Victoria-place, The Oval, Hackney-road, asked to be allowed to give evidence. Having been sworn, he said he was the secretary of the United Radical Club, Kay-street, Hackney-road, which numbered 1,800 members. The deceased had been a member for two and a half years. He was known as an inveterate drinker, but he was not accustomed to get intoxicated at the club. He would not be served after he was drunk, and he was not served with a drop on the morning in question. The doorkeeper told a witness that the deceased did not come in until a quarter to two o'clock, when, out of their pity, he was placed in the chair from which he fell. Replying to some observations by the jury, Mr. Dorell said they, as working men, claimed the same right as people in the West-end to have their clubs.—A Jurymen: A very profitable thing for working men, I'm sure.—"wonderful profitable!"—The coroner: There is no class feeling here. So far as I can gather, most of the jurymen are working men.—Another Jurymen: These clubs are a great temptation to working men, who get a little money on Saturday night, to go there on Sunday. They keep men away from their homes. I know that.—Mr. Finn: Yes, and bring it home in bottles, and starve their wives and children.—The Foreman: I think it is nothing more than right that we, as working men, should say there ought to be something done so that drink is not to be got at clubs at any other times than in public houses. I dare say the secretary thinks we are all teetotalers. It is nothing of the sort; but I say—speaking of clubs such as we have generally in the West-end, they should be dealt with.—In the result, the jury agreed to a verdict in accordance with the terms of the doctor's evidence, and added the following rider:—"And the jurors desire to express their opinion that intoxicating liquors should not be served to persons the worse for drink, or during the prohibited hours of public houses, or be taken away." They asked should be sent to the Home Secretary, and the coroner promised that it should be.

FOURTEEN LADIES HAVE TAKEN BACHELORS' DEGREES IN ARTS AT THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. ONE OTHER HAS RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAW, AND TWO THAT OF MASTER OF ARTS, WITH HONOURS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

ELOPEMENT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At the Newcastle Police Court, on Tuesday, Emma Williams, a well-dressed young woman, was charged with taking a quantity of laudanum, with intent to commit suicide.—Catherine Garridge, wife of Stephen Garridge, residing at 2, Lawton-street, said prisoner had been lodging in her house for some time past, living with a man named Collins as his wife. Collins left her about a week ago. She went out of the house about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards returned, and put a bottle on the mantelpiece, which witness found afterwards prisoner shouted to witness, and told her she had taken some poison. She said she was tired of leading that life. Prisoner had often talked about her four children, whom she had left with her husband in London.—Michael Hay, assistant to a chemist in Scotswood-road, said prisoner came into the shop on Saturday, and bought trowenworth of laudanum in the bottle produced. Witness asked her what she wanted it for, and she replied for toothache. She said she wanted to rub it on the cheek. Witness told her there was sufficient to poison two or three people.—Sergeant Henderson proved the arrest of prisoner, who, in reply to the charge, had said she had taken the laudanum.—Sergeant Henderson said she was an engaged woman, and was engaged to a man named Collins, who had come to Newcastle with Collins. Application had been made to her husband and friends for assistance, but they would not take her back.—She was remanded for a week.

A WRETCHED AND UNNATURAL MOTHER.

At the Westminster Police Court, Louisa Eldridge, an interesting child of 9, who was dressed in deep mourning, was by arrangement brought before Mr. Partridge, charged with being without proper guardianship, her father being dead and her mother undergoing imprisonment.—The little girl's father died at 102, North-street, Chelsea, on the 11th of last month, and on the following day the mother was locked up for being drunk. It was testified that she had sadly neglected the dead man in his illness, and it was stated that she endeavoured to force the child to bed with the corpse. The landlady of the house, Mrs. Lydia Jones, wife of a labourer, in the course of her evidence to show the unfitness of Mrs. Eldridge to be allowed the custody of the child, said that no sooner was her husband dead than she started off to get a sum on account of the small amount for which he was insured. She obtained 10s., and spent it in drink. Besides terrifying the little girl by dragging her to the bedside and ordering her to undress herself and lay by the body, she said that she would teach her to be frightened of her dead father, and pulled her about the room so as to fully frighten the corpse. The child broke away, and ran screaming into the street.—Mr. Partridge: The child is well behaved?—Witness: Yes, sir, a very nice well-behaved little child, truthful and honest. She has gone to school regularly since I have had the charge of her.—Mr. Partridge: You have acted with great humanity and propriety in this case, and you will never regret it. With respect to this little girl I would say this: A great many charitable people have offered to take charge of her, and find her a home, and she has given rise to much correspondence. But, under all the circumstances of the case, I thought it better that she should be sent to a certified industrial school, so that when the mother comes out of prison she cannot exercise any control over her. We have decided to accept the offer of the Church of England Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, and the little girl will be sent until she is 16 to their certified home, Cold Ash (Hill House), near Newbury. She cannot be removed without the order of the Home Secretary. Many persons have sent contributions to this court, amounting to £5 10s. I shall give the poor woman, Mrs. Jones, £4 of that amount, and put the remainder in the savings' bank for the benefit of the child. In conclusion, I would say that it is clear that her wretched and unnatural mother has been insufficiently punished. I sentenced her to a month's imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly in the streets—the only charge before me—but it would be quite competent for another prosecution to be instituted against her by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children or some such kindred organisation.

USING THE MAYOR'S NAME.

Emily Cooper, 18, a servant, giving a false address, was charged at West Ham Police Court with attempting to obtain two fowls and three rabbits with intent to defraud John Fox, a fishmonger and poulterer, of the High-street, Stratford. She was further charged with obtaining by false pretences a quantity of fowls from Walter Adams, 54s, of bacon, and some eggs from A. K. Outkay, of The Grove, Stratford; and further with the unlawful possession of two fowls and a pound of butter, supposed stolen.—The evidence given at great length, showed that the prisoner went to Mr. Fox's shop, and said that she wanted two fowls and three rabbits for Mr. George Hay, the mayor of West Ham, and that four rabbits were to be sent on Monday morning, with the bills. She said, "I don't think I have made a mistake, have I?" and Mr. Fox replied, "I don't think so, stay a moment." She then said, "I am on my way going up here a little way, and will be back in a few moments." But Mr. Fox sent for a constable, and on his arrival she was given into custody. She then said, "I don't know whether I have made a mistake," and on the road to the station a little boy came up to her and gave her a parcel containing two fowls and a pound of butter which she had given him to hold. Prisoner then said the parcel was not hers, but that it had been given her to hold by a Mrs. Watson, of Bow-road. At the station she gave the address, 22, Bow-road, but inquiries showed that was the residence of the Rev. Archibald Brown, and that the prisoner was not known there nor at three other addresses that she subsequently supplied. Mr. George Hay, the mayor of West Ham, declared the prisoner to be a total stranger to him, and it was afterwards discovered that on Friday, October 12th, the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Lidbury, a fishmonger and poulterer, of 401, High-street, Stratford, and asked for a pair of fowls for boiling for Mr. Hay, and in reply to a question, she said they were for the house. The birds, worth 7s. 6d., were given her, and the next evening the prisoner went to Mr. Fox's shop, in The Grove, and asked for a pair of ducks for Mr. Hay. When she was served with these, she said they required a bit of bacon, and a piece weighing 5lbs. was given her, as well as sixpenny worth of eggs, and the bill, which came to 12s. 9d.—The prisoner now admitted the charges, and she made a statement to the effect that her aunt sent her to get the whole of the articles, and that she also gave her the basket to hold containing the fowls and the butter.—She was committed for trial at the Essex Quarter Sessions.

A CHELSEA ELOPEMENT.

At the Westminster Police Court on Tuesday, Mrs. Harriett Liggins Drewett, wife of John T. Drewett, a beereller, applied to Mr. Partridge for a protection order, and in support of her application swore to the following statement:—"That she was married in 1853, and was then living with her husband in Beerhouse-lane, Ealing. Eventually they were separated, and their joint earnings were taken the Bailey Arms, King's-road, Chelsea, where they lived until the 5th of July last, when her husband went away with the servant, the couple taking with them about £250. Since that time she (applicant) had not seen or heard of her husband. Since the desertion she had acquired about £100, but she had no means of support except by the sufferance of Messrs. Watney and Co., the brewers, who permitted her to remain in occupation. She was now promised another beerhouse, and she desired a order for the protection of her money (about £100) and the furniture which she had earned or been given to her by her mother.—Mr. Partridge granted the protection."

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Queen's Bench Division.

Before Mr. Justice Stephen.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

ROBERTS V. DANIEL OWEN AND CO.

This was an action for £4,000 damages for libel brought against the Western Mail, Cardiff, by the Rev. E. Roberts, Nonconformist minister, in respect of some letters and articles which he says suggested that he was the father of his servant's illegitimate child. The defendants denied that what they printed bore this meaning. Mr. Lockwood, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said his client was 37 years of age. He and his sister engaged a young girl named Gittens, between 16 and 17 years of age, as a servant. A week or a fortnight before the plaintiff's marriage, in September of last year, the girl left his employment, and entered the service of his brother, Mr. Oliver Roberts. In the following November she went into the service of Mr. Morris, of Cardiff, in whose house, on the 2nd of February of the present year, she gave birth to a child. The article complained of referred to "a scandal at a Nonconformist place of worship in one of the most popular parts of Cardiff," and said, "the sinner" was a man of education and high moral training. "One whose avocation it has been to counsel the young against the wiles and snares of the seducer." Plaintiff had to leave his chapel, although an admission summons was dismissed. Mr. Finlay, in opening the case for the defence, denied that any side the plaintiff had suggested was attributable to the articles and letters in the defendants' newspaper. The people had read the evidence in the affidavit case, and put their own construction upon it, although the summons had been dismissed on the ground that there was no corroborative evidence. He would call the girl herself. Mary Ann Gittens, who went into the witness-box with the infant in her arms, swore that the plaintiff was the father, and denied that she was dismissed from her former employment because she was acquainted with a man named Evans. Mr. Justice Stephen, in summing up, said the whole matter resolved itself into the question—whether the evidence given by the girl now differed in some material particulars from the account she gave in the affidavit case. The jury retired to deliberate, and, after being away for nearly an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £2,000. His lordship gave judgment for the amount, with costs.

Before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a Common Jury.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—COULSON V. DOUGLASS.

This was an action for compensation for injuries suffered at the National Standard Theatre on the 21st February, 1887, at which time the defendant, Mr. John Douglas, was leaving the stage. The plaintiff, James Douglas, a provision dealer, having taken the gallery between the acts, was proceeding down a spiral staircase, when a cry was raised that the door was fastened and that they must turn back. The plaintiff attempted to do so, but fell and broke his thigh, and was in the hospital for about five months. The case for the plaintiff was that the cause of the accident was that the staircase was ill-lighted, and the gas-lights below had been turned out. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £20.

Probate and Divorce Division.

Before Mr. Justice Butt.

WARDEN V. WARDEN.—The petition was that of the wife for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery of her husband, Lieutenant Edward Warden, of the Indian Army.

There was no defence. Mr. Marshall, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the marriage took place in 1882. The respondent was at present stationed in India. The petitioner, who was the daughter of a colonel in her Majesty's service, appeared to have lived very unhappily with her husband, there being three children of the marriage. While in India Lieutenant Warden was in the habit of going about with actresses and travelling theatrical companies. The petitioner disapproved of this, and he got into some trouble with the commandant of the district in regard to the attention he was paying to a person whose reputation was not of the highest order. With regard to the adultery, it was charged with Mrs. Sainsbury, who did not know that Lieutenant Warden was a married man. He had been with her to race meetings, and had stayed with her at a house in Regency-square, Brighton. Mrs. Catherine Warden, the petitioner, was called, and bore out the opening statement of counsel as to the charges of cruelty. She added that her husband was in the habit of staying out late at night; sometimes he would stay out for days and nights together. When one of these frolics was over, she would find a letter all ready for the post, which was addressed to "Mrs. Sainsbury, 6, Maude Grove, Fulham-road." Her husband returned to India in November, 1887. Mrs. Violet Sainsbury then entered the witness-box, and, after being sworn, she was asked to raise her veil. Being informed, in answer to her question, that this was necessary, she reluctantly acceded to the request. She deposed that she resided at 6, Maude Grove, Fulham-road. She knew a man of the name of Eddie Warden. Did not know that he was a married man. He was a friend of hers. She could not say when she first met him. Mr. Hall: He slept with you upon several occasions?—Witness: Am I obliged to answer this question?—Mr. Justice Butt: I am afraid so. It is extremely disagreeable. Upon the question being repeated, the witness said she could not say he had. He was at Brighton with her and spent his days with her, but could not recollect about the nights. (Laughter.) Being further pressed, she said that she declined to incriminate herself, as she was a married woman. She could not say whether he had or had not. Mr. Hall pointed out that by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869 he found that a person was not bound to answer a question incriminating himself. When the proof of Mrs. Sainsbury was taken it was not known that she was married. Mr. Justice Butt: The lady was quite right in her objection, and I am very glad she did not answer; but I cannot find on the evidence the respondent guilty of either of the charges. After some discussion, the case was adjourned for further evidence.

Central Criminal Court.

Before Mr. Justice Cave.

ALLIED INCENDIARIES.—Charles Sharp, 50, and John Butler, 52, were jointly indicted for feloniously and maliciously setting fire to a dwelling-house in the occupation of the prisoner Sharp, with intent to demand the prisoner Sharp, pleaded guilty. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted; Mr. Burns defended Butler, and Mr. Forrest Fulton appeared for Sharp. The evidence went to show that the prisoners were connected with a club at Clapham, and that Sharp had raised £20 by a bill of sale upon his furniture, which was in his residence, No. 5, Fernside Villas, Leytonstone, where the fire in question occurred. Sharp took possession of this house in May, 1888, and he insured his furniture at that time for £500, which was stated to be very much above its real value. The fire in question took place shortly after midnight on the 1st September, and it was not extinguished until three o'clock in the morning, when the police discovered that there were unmistakable signs of two distinct attempts having been made to ignite the premises. In addition to this it appeared that the place was saturated with paraffin oil, and that a quantity of resin had been sprinkled about, which resin had been procured by Sharp shortly before the fire. Some workmen had been employed on the premises on the night previous to the fire, and when they left the premises were perfectly safe. Both the prisoners were on the premises on the night of the fire, and they were at once suspected and taken into custody. So far as the prisoner Sharp was concerned he seemed to have at once admitted his guilt, and said that he had been led into the matter by the other prisoner (Butler), and

that he had drawn out of him every sovereign he possessed, and been his ruin. The prisoner Butler did not seem to have made any reply to the charge that was made against him by Sharp, who subsequently stated that he should not have thought of committing such a crime, but that there was no risk, and that he was "no child in the game." The prisoner Sharp was called as a witness in the course of the case. It appeared from his evidence that the £200 referred to was borrowed at the rate of 60 per cent. interest, and it was to be repaid by monthly instalments of £5. He said that he was a party to the fire, but that he had nothing to do with actually igniting the premises, which it was arranged between them should be done by Butler, who told him that he had arranged to be at a music hall when the fire broke out. The prisoner said he was a mile away from the place when it was actually set fire to. In the course of his examination, the prisoner said he considered that his furniture was worth £200 when he insured it for that amount. He declared that Butler told him he would be at the house about nine o'clock for the purpose of setting fire to it. The jury found the prisoner Butler guilty. Previous convictions were proved. Butler was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude and Sharp to seven years.

THE SHOOTING CASE AT MERTON.—James Young, 64, was indicted for feloniously shooting at Edgar Woolley, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor was the brother of a draper at Merton, and the daughter of the prisoner, who was 20 years of age, was in the service of the brother. She was seduced by the prisoner, and on the 1st of September she asked the prosecutor to the shop at Merton, and asked the prosecutor if he intended to marry his daughter, and he refused. In a state of excitement the prisoner fired two barrels of a revolver at the prosecutor, but no serious injury was inflicted. The prosecutor admitted that he had seduced another young woman whom he had since married. The brother of the prosecutor said the prosecutor managed his business at Merton when he was absent. He advised him to marry Miss Young, but he said he could not do so as he was engaged to be married to another young lady. The learned judge said he would not see how a conviction for unlawful wounding could be avoided, but he should let the prisoner out upon his own recognisances. Mr. Sutherland assented to the plea, and the prisoner then pleaded guilty to unlawful wounding. Mr. Justice Cave told the prisoner that he must not take the law into his own hands, and advised him not to be guilty of any violence in future. He would be discharged upon entering into recognisances to appear for judgment if called upon. The decision was received with loud applause in court.

Middlesex Sessions.—Appeals.

AN EAST-END SQUABBLE.—John Odgers appeared against a conviction by Mr. Busby, sitting at Worship-street, and a sentence of six weeks' hard labour for an assault on Henry Winter. Mr. Forrest Fulton and Mr. Muir appeared for the respondent; and Mr. Moyes for the appellant. Henry Winter, a lad 16 years of age, residing at 14, Scawfield-street, Hackney-road, stated that at half-past nine on the night of the 6th of July there was a disturbance in Dunloe-street, and he with others ran to see what was the matter. A neighbour named Smith was a few yards ahead of him, and the appellant in the rear. Smith noticing him running, pointed to him and said: "That's the man who knocked me down." The appellant ran under the ear, knocked him down, and kicked him between the eyes, inflicting such injuries that he had to be taken to the London Hospital to have his wounds dressed. In cross-examination, Winter admitted that for a long time there had existed a feud between Smith and his father, and that on the night of the assault a fight had taken place between two boys residing in the same street. A great deal of excitement had prevailed, and it was alleged that crowds had assembled outside Smith's house, and behaved in a disorderly manner. Several witnesses were called in support of the respondent's case, and on behalf of the appellant, Mr. Moyes called Mr. Odgers, who stated that he saw Winter fall on the kerbstone, and strike his nose on it. The court unanimously affirmed the conviction, with costs.

City of London Court.

Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr.

A SPORTING CLUB.—THE REAL PROPERTY TRUST COMPANY V. CORNBLOOM.

This was a judgment summons at the instance of the plaintiff company for the non-payment of a debt due by the defendant, Mr. Charles Cornbloom. The plaintiff company, in answer to the defendant's plea of want of assets, the defendant said he was a clerk in the office of the Sports Club, Fleet-street. He had formerly represented the firm of Watson, Cornbloom, and Sutcliffe, who inserted racing advertisements. His Honour: All these people who profess to attend races and who advertise as betting agents have, as a rule, not a farthing in their pockets. In answer to the plaintiff's solicitor, the defendant said he was only a clerk in the service of the Sports Club, and had not entered into an agreement in June last to sell the club to Mr. Monkhous. Plaintiff's Solicitor: Did you have any offer? Defendant: No. Plaintiff's Solicitor: I suppose nobody was foolish enough to make an offer. (Laughter.) Plaintiff's Solicitor: But the place is still in existence. His Honour: Take the goods under an execution, and you will see what the place is worth. Plaintiff's Solicitor: I find that the furniture has been obtained under the hire system, so you can't touch it. Plaintiff's Solicitor: Have you no interest in this Sports Club? Defendant: None whatever. Plaintiff's Solicitor: Were you not the vendor at £7,000, and £3,500 to be paid to you in cash? Defendant: It was not received by me. His Honour: I suppose nobody was such a fool as to be swindled. Plaintiff's Solicitor: But this club is only registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act. His Honour: That is where the people who start these sporting clubs have the advantage. The best evidence that they are frauds is the wonderful regularity with which they conform to all legal forms. In answer to further questions, the defendant, after some hesitation, said that the principal promoter of the club was Mr. Houndell, veterinary surgeon, Gloucester-terrace, Blackheath. The club was not yet paying any profits, and he was paid by commission. His last payment was £5, a fortnight ago. Plaintiff's Solicitor: What is there owing to you now? Defendant: Nothing. I am in arrears. His Honour said on this evidence he could not make any order.

Guildhall.

TRY THE BANK NEXT TIME.—Miles Ramsey, 17, described as a labourer, was charged with stealing £9 belonging to Julia Fitzgerald, of Angel-alley, Bishopsgate-street. Prosecutor said that the prisoner frequently did a bit of work for her husband, who was a cordon-maker. On Friday evening, when she went to make her bed, she looked underneath the mattress to see if her money was all safe, but to her horror the purse, which had £9 in gold—"all solid gold"—was empty. She went down to her husband and said, "That boy Miles has got my money." Her husband went for a policeman and she went for Miles Ramsey. When she saw him she said, "Where's my money?" He at first denied having it, but afterwards said that he had put it in the bank. Detective Bacon said that when he arrested the prisoner he said that he had put £7 in the bank at Great Eastern-street, and had given £2 to his landlady to take care of for him. Detective Leamon said that the prisoner had been several times charged, but had never been convicted. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Alderman Wilkin remanded the prisoner, and asked Mrs. Fitzgerald why she did not put the money in the bank instead of under the bed? She said that in future she would do so.

Marlborough-street.

A NIGHT SCENE IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Blanche Clemence, laundress, Charlotte-street, Bertha

Vellcamp, laundress, Frith-street; and Marie Bacco, Green-street, foreign women, described as "loose, idle, and disorderly persons," were charged with disturbing the public peace by fighting in Leicester-square at midnight. Police-constable 308 B said that the three quarrelled, and shouting loudly in their own language, made a most horrible noise. He drove them away, and they abused each other for twenty yards, and then they attacked him, tearing at his clothes and tearing at his feathers and ribbons. Again he drove them off, but their noise attracted a lot of boys, and they began laughing and jeering at them, urging them to have "another little go." Once more the prisoners began to spar, but on seeing him approach they made off, followed by the boys, and the whole neighbourhood was disturbed by their shouts and cries. In about half an hour, on returning into the square, he found that a large mob of loose women had assembled, that a ring had been formed, and that the three prisoners were in the centre, fighting and wrestling with each other as before. The footway was completely blocked, and the whole of the women began screaming and yelling like wild beasts. Bacco was very drunk, and seemed to be the one upon whom an attack had been made. He whistled for assistance, and he and other officers drove the herd of women away and captured the prisoners. The constable added that numbers of foreign prostitutes congregated at late hours, and whenever a respectable man came along they seized him like a lot of wolves and tried to drag him away to their dens. Police-constable 345 C corroborated, and said that at one time the whole thoroughfare was blocked by these ternaughts. There were five or six fights going on besides that in which the prisoners were engaged. One of the prisoners said that a tall woman came at her and knocked her down with her umbrella, and when she lay on the ground she was unable to defend herself. Clemence was bound over in her own recognisance of £25. Vellcamp was ordered to find a surety in £20 lbs., and Bacco was fined 40s., or imprisonment for a month.

Marlybone.

ALLIED THIEF AT A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—Mark Simmons, alias Emmanuel Winicki, 22, a tailor, of Russian Polish nationality, living at Foster-place, Brick-lane, E., was charged with breaking open a chest at the Jewish Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, Marlybone, during divine service, and stealing two silk Talismans, the property of Isaiah Lazarus, the superintendent. The prosecutor said there had been several robberies at the synagogue recently, and he had watched for him, intending to bring him into custody. The prisoner entered the synagogue at twenty minutes after ten on that (Saturday) morning and took his place at seat No. 349. Witness could see from his movements that the prisoner was moving about in a suspicious manner—tampering with the seat, which is a box with a lid in which the members' church vestments were kept. Witness went outside the building and watched, and when the prisoner left at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock he went into the synagogue and, finding that a robbery had been committed, he directed some of his associates to go and get the prisoner. The prisoner followed him on as fast as he could. The articles, which were white and blue striped silk, were worth about £3, but they would cost £6 or £7 to purchase. Each of the thousand members of the congregation had one of these scarves, and the value of the whole would probably be about £5,000. Inspector Gillies said he had examined the seat and found the lid had been forced and the lock dragged out of its place. Probably an opportunity was seized for doing it while the organ was playing. Police-constable Beal, 177 D, said that he arrested the prisoner in a public-house in Edgware-road, in which he had been drinking, and he found three bags containing the Talismans on the ground when he found he was being pursued. Mr. De Rutten ordered a remand, as it was understood that probably other charges would be preferred against the prisoner.

Clerkenwell.

REGULAR YOUNG THIEVES.—Frederick Cripps, 14, and George Fish, 12, school boys, living in Burdett Buildings, Westminster, were charged with having been concerned, with two other boys named Gillet and Pittwood, in breaking and entering 80, Farringdon-road, and stealing therefrom gold and silver to the amount of £6, two pairs of opera-glasses, four brooches, and other articles, value £7 5s. It was explained that the boys Gillet and Pittwood were in custody at Bow-street, charged with the unlawful possession of some of the property. From what they stated the prisoners Cripps and Fish were taken. It seemed that the boys concerted the robbery, one of them being acquainted with the prosecutor's shop, which is on the ground floor of the model dwellings in the Farringdon-road, and has a side window overlooking the playground of the place. It was stated that on Wednesday last the boy Fish broke in at the window mentioned, being assisted to reach it by one of the others. Having got in at the window he handed out two pairs of opera-glasses, and was then disturbed by the approach of the shopkeeper, Michael Calver, who thereupon he and his accomplices fled. The shopkeeper was found by Callan and turned out. Whilst under there he seemed to have become acquainted with the fact that Callan kept his money hidden in the bed. Accordingly, on Friday afternoon the boys broke in again and stole the money, amounting to £6, besides some brooches, earrings, &c., and escaped undetected. From what the prisoners told the police when they were arrested on Saturday morning, it seemed that they spent a sovereign riding about in cabs on Friday, that one of them lost a good deal of the money on a horse race—having been induced to trust a bigger boy to bet for him, and that they lived luxuriously in coffee shops and dining-rooms during Thursday and Friday, until two of them were arrested by Police-constable Box, E Division, when offering the opera-glasses for sale. Only 1s. 4d. of the money was recovered. The prisoners were remanded to have those in custody at Bow-street transferred to this court to be dealt with together.

Thames.

RATHER MORE THAN A DEBT.—John Flynn was charged with obtaining £25a by fraud.—Jeremiah Coreley, of Broad-street, Ratcliff, a master stover and licensed victualler, said: On the 20th of August, the prisoner came to me and said I have been sent by a friend of yours, Dennis O'Brien, who is unloading a vessel, and as the job was just about done he had not sufficient money to pay the labour. He asked me to lend him £25a to make up the amount until four o'clock when he returned from the City. I gave him £25a, for Dennis O'Brien, but did not see the prisoner again until he was in custody. There were other charges against him. O'Brien, stover, of Whitechapel-square, said prisoner was once in my employment as foreman. On the 2nd of August I did not send him to Mr. Coreley for any money, and it is untrue that I was in want of £25a, or received that amount from him.—Charles Dolbe, a plain clothes sergeant, said that morning he went to 34, Welclose-square, where he found the prisoner on the roof, and, on telling him the charge, he said, "All right. I'll go. Don't hurt me." On reading the warrant to him, he said, "It is only a debt." Mr. Lushington committed the prisoner for trial.

Worship-street.

DETECTION OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.—John Favian, 23, who also gave the name of Warren, was charged with being concerned, with two others, in uttering a counterfeit florin to William Carter, barman, of the Green Gate, Bethnal Green-road, and another counterfeit florin to Arthur Davey, draper's assistant. It appeared that prisoner was going about on Friday afternoon with a woman and man. The woman entered the public-house mentioned and had some gin, for which she tendered a florin. It was found to be bad, and was bent double by the barman before being returned to her. She paid for her liquor with coppers, and left. The barman

watched her join the prisoner and another man, and the prisoner, in his turn, went into a draper's shop in Bethnal Green-road, and bought some flannel, for which he paid with a florin, and received 1s. 4d. change. The barman, when the prisoner left the shop, entered and called attention to the florin, which was then found to be counterfeit. Chase was given to the man, who was found to have rejoined his companions. Police-constable 308 H had the trio thereupon struck him and knocked him down, kicking him when on the ground. The other two escaped in the confusion, and the prisoner was with difficulty secured. It was afterwards found that a third florin of the same manufacture had been uttered at the public-house, probably before the uttering by the woman had been detected. The prisoner was remanded.

ALLIED EXTENSIVE FRAUD.—Alexander McKenzie, otherwise Percy Rivington, 42, well dressed, Frederick Smith, 60, and Pryce Bullock, 53, described as commission agents and dealers, were charged on remand with having been concerned together in obtaining, by the uttering of false cheques, a large quantity of furs, value £125, the property of Ellen Lucas. The prosecutor carries on business as a furrier, and McKenzie, in the name of Rivington, presented a letter of introduction, supposed to be written by an old customer of Liverpool. The latter described him as a responsible man, and on his selecting goods to the value of £100, he was allowed to take them away after he had given a crossed cheque on the Birkbeck Bank. He presented himself at the warehouse on the following day, and gave another cheque for goods to the value of £17. Both cheques were returned marked "No account," and the goods were found to have been pawned at shops in the Strand, Holborn, and other places; some, however, being sold to a man named Bernhard, who said he was introduced by McKenzie and Smith, the sellers, by a Mr. Fry, collar dresser, of the City-road. Fry said the prisoners drove up to his place at ten o'clock at night in a cab with the fur goods, and asked him to find a customer for them. They left the goods, and he introduced Bernhard. The witness said that he had known Smith for a long time as a commission agent, but he did not know what he particularly dealt in or what a commission agent was. The witness described the goods as "stuffs," and said that Smith told him he need not be afraid, as the "stuffs" was all right. Smith was found in possession of several other blank cheques on the same bank, and from the same book, and Bullock was in possession of the remainder of the book, and said he had bought it of a man in a public-house. There were said to be other charges against the prisoners, who were thereupon further remanded.

Lambeth.

BRUTAL ASSAULT WITH A POKER.—Henry Boorer, 36, painter, was charged with violently assaulting James Osborne by striking him on the head several times with a poker. The prosecutor, whose head was enveloped in surgical bandages, had, it appeared, been in prison for three months for assaulting his wife. During this time, it was alleged, the prisoner had lived with the wife as her husband. She, upon the day of her husband's release, rejoined him, and they resumed cohabitation. The prisoner, who declared that he had sworn to be "true to her," and she had sworn "to be true" to him, was evidently upset with this change of matters, and on Friday met the prosecutor outside, knocked him down, and jumped upon him. The prosecutor managed to get into his house, but had not been there long before the prisoner pushed his way in, broke open the bedroom door, and taking up a poker beat the prosecutor about the head in a most violent manner. He was severely wounded, bled very much, and had to be attended by a surgeon. Mr. Chance said it was a case he should not deal with, but sent to the sessions for trial. In the meantime, he remanded the prisoner for the production of the doctor's evidence.

Westminster.

A TERRIBLE BEGINNING IN LIFE.—John Ralph Blackwell, 21, a tall, well-dressed young man of good address, described as a solicitor's clerk, and said to be extremely well connected at Leicester, was charged on remand before Mr. Partridge with stealing two sovereigns from a young woman named Annie Russell. The prosecutor did not attend the court, but on the 20th ult. she was present and admitted that she did not live respectively at 27, Manor Grove. She had known the prisoner four years, and since they had lived together, which they had for three years, he had acted as a sort of "protector," and "called" on the gentlemen under whose protection she was. On the 18th ult. prisoner came into the dining-room she occupied, she being absent at the time, and after he had gone she missed two sovereigns from her purse which she had left on the mantel-piece. He had robbed her before, and therefore she locked him up.—Evidence was given of the arrest of the prisoner, who was pointed out by the prosecutor in the Lavilion Music Hall, a place which he frequented. Detective-sergeant Weidner, of the E Division, said he had known the prisoner some years; he was brought up as a gentleman, and his friends were very well off. They declined to do any more for him, for he had disgraced them over and over again, and had several times been charged with felonies. On the 19th of December last he was sentenced to six months' hard labour for a robbery from a private hotel, and since he had regained his liberty his nightly associates were "swell mobsters" and prostitutes. Mr. Partridge: Would not his friends send him abroad?—Witness: They have offered that, and in every way tried to assist him. Mr. Partridge (to the prisoner): This a disgraceful life for a young man in your position. You are living on and with prostitutes, and you are not ashamed of yourself! I understand you have been well educated and well brought up. Will you go abroad and give up your life of crime? Prisoner: No, I don't know what good I could do if I went abroad. Mr. Partridge: You will come to penal servitude. I cannot commit you on this case on the evidence of the prosecutor. There is little doubt though that you had the money. I shall remand you for another week to see if you are then in a more penitent frame of mind.—Prisoner was removed in custody for another week.

Southwark.

THE FATE OF A JACKET.—Alfred John Andrews, a cripple, 24 years of age, was charged with stealing a velvet jacket, the property of Lewis E. Kay. It appeared from the evidence that on the 21st of February the prosecutor kept the Joiners' Arms public-house in Joiner-street, Waterloo-road, and that on the afternoon of the day mentioned Mrs. Kay left a velvet jacket in the bar parlour while she went upstairs to inquire about her husband, who was ill. On her return the article was missing, and she gave information to the police of her loss. Nothing, however, came of the inquiry of the detective at that time. Subsequently a woman named Brennan, with whom he had lived, gave information which led to his arrest when discharged from prison for another offence.—He was now committed to take his trial at the next Surrey Sessions.

Wandsworth.

HE COULDN'T PAY.—Francis Pocket, a comedian, against whom an order was made on Friday by Mr. Plowden for the payment of £1 a week for the support of his wife, with whom he was not living, attended and asked the magistrate to amend the order, as he was not in a position to pay the money. He said he was unable to attend the court, as he had to fulfil an engagement.—Mr. Plowden said the defendant had been shown every indulgence, and he refused to re-open the matter. The Applicant: I am totally unable to pay the money Mr. Plowden: I was told that you took an active part in "The Asiatic Mystery," and was carrying £2 a week.—The Applicant: I have conclusive evidence to prove that my weekly remuneration since Christmas has not exceeded 2s. My wife is earning more money than I am.—Mr.

Plowden refused to re-open the case, and the applicant left the court.

BATTENING A BETTING-HOUSE.—George Stevens, a beerhouse keeper, was brought up on remand, charged with keeping a betting-house at 57, Bridge-road, Battersea, and Thomas Hooper, a barman, and William Burden, a stonemason, were also charged with aiding and abetting Stevens in the keeping of such house. Henry White, a bookmaker, was summoned for using the said house for the purpose of betting. Mr. St. John Wortner, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, withdrew the charge against Hooper, and mentioned that the landlord was also summoned for letting on licensed premises.—Mr. G. F. Bell, on behalf of the landlord, pleaded guilty. Police-constables Cooper and Church proved visiting the Victoria beerhouse, kept by Stevens, and witnessing betting between the landlord, Burden, who was known as "Snuff," White, and other persons. Detective-inspector Shaw said that on the 23rd ult. he, with the assistance of other officers, went to the Victoria beerhouse and arrested Stevens, Hooper, and Burden. He found a number of betting papers, books, and Post Office telegrams, showing that betting had been extensively carried on.—Mr. Plowden, after hearing Mr. H. A. Jones, who appeared for White, fined him and Stevens £20 each, and Burden 40s.

Greenwich.

STRIKING A CHARGE.—George Stainer, 47, of 1, Morris-buildings, Roan-street, Greenwich, was charged, as the holder of a license under the Penal Servitude Acts, with associating with prostitutes and leading an idle and dissolute life, without visible means of earning an honest living.—The prisoner was in 1883 sentenced at Maidstone to seven years' penal servitude, and was liberated on license. He was living in the same house as a woman of bad character, and it was supposed that the prisoner cohabited with her, and that he lived on the proceeds of her immorality. This the prisoner denied, and Mr. Marsham said he did not think that, if true, it would be sufficient to send the prisoner back to penal servitude. He discharged him with a caution.

Stratford.

STABBING A POLICEMAN.—Henry Brooks, 23, of 2, House Cottages, Valentine-road, Walthamstow, was charged with maliciously cutting and wounding Police-constable Melkiborough, 388 N, and John Connor, 25, a bricklayer, of Back-road, Walthamstow, was also charged with being concerned with Brooks in stealing four live tame rabbits from the premises of Mr. William Roberts, Elm-road, Walthamstow, on October 31st.—The constable, whose head was covered with surgical bandages, deposed that on Sunday evening he met the prisoners in Sharnhall-street, Walthamstow. Brooks was carrying a sack, and witness stopped them and asked what the bag contained, when Brooks replied that they were potatoes. The constable opened the bag, and then saw four live rabbits. Connor then ran away, and a struggle took place between witness and Brooks. He blew his whistle for assistance, when prisoner knocked the whistle out of his mouth, and stabbed him with the knife produced, causing severe wounds about his face. Police-constable Hicks came to his assistance, when witness faintly remembered an answer was given. Shadwell deposed to finding the constable suffering from two bad wounds on the head, one of which extended from the lobe of the ear to the cheek.—The police here asked for a remand, which the bench granted.

INQUESTS.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Dr. Macdonald, the coroner for North-east Middlesex, held an inquest at the Shoreditch Town Hall on the body of Thomas Andrews, a licensed victualler, lately residing at the Carpenters' Arms, Bridport-place, Hoxton.—George Fawkes, potman, stated that he left the deceased in the parlour of the above house on Thursday morning at 12.30 a.m., reading the paper, and he then appeared in good health.—Mrs. Emily Bawden, housekeeper, stated that on the deceased being called at 7.45 a.m. on Thursday morning no answer was received, so the door was forced, and he was found dead in bed.—The medical evidence showed that death was due to disease of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance therewith.

KNOCKED DOWN BY GOODS.—Dr. Macdonald held an inquest at the Guardians' Offices, Bishopsgate, Bethnal Green, on the body of Elizabeth Clark, aged 84, the widow of a licensed victualler, who died in the Bethnal Green Infirmary from the effects of injuries through being knocked down in the street by some boys on the 24th September last.—John Knox, medical officer of the infirmary, said that the deceased was admitted on September 24th, suffering from a fracture of the right thigh bone. When asked how she received her injuries, she stated that she had been pushed down by some boys in the Bethnal Green-road. She progressed favourably for some time, but died eventually from exhaustion consequent on the injuries.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A DANGEROUS THROUGHPATH IN THE BOROUGH.—At Guy's Hospital an inquest was held by Mr. A. B. Hicks, deputy City coroner, regarding the death of John Usher, aged 49, a labourer, of No. 10, Block 6, Barnham Buildings, Hoxleydown, who was run over in Newcomen-street, Borough.—George Cooper, labourer, deposed that on Saturday the 13th of October he was in the King's Arms public-house, Newcomen-street, with the deceased and other men from four o'clock in the afternoon till about six o'clock. Deceased then left the house and directly afterwards, witness hearing a scream, ran out of the house and saw the man knocked down by a van heavily laden with wool. Deceased was crushed between the fore wheel of the van and the edge of the kerb, but the wheels did not pass over him. He was extricated and taken to the hospital.—By the Coroner: Deceased was sober. It was at the narrow part of Newcomen-street, where there was only room for one vehicle to pass.—Corroborative evidence was given, and one witness remarked that accidents were continually occurring in this spot. A girl named Martha Jane Johnson said the man came rolling out of the public-house as if he was drunk, and staggered into the roadway, falling just underneath the fore-wheel of the van, while the driver of the van said the man rolled out of the public house and fell directly under the wheel. He pulled up in time to prevent the vehicle passing over him.—Medical evidence showed that the deceased died on Wednesday from fracture of the ribs and other injuries.—A verdict of accidental death was recorded, and the jury were of opinion that the roadway should be widened.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEW CROSS STATION.—At Guy's Hospital an inquiry was held by Mr. A. B. Hicks, deputy City coroner, on the body of John Wesley, aged 59, a publisher, of St. Donat's-road, New Cross.—John Cowdry, a ticket-collector at the New Cross Station of the South Eastern Railway, deposed that on the arrival of the 6.33 train from Cannon-street on Thursday evening, the guard told him that a man had fallen under the train. Witness saw the deceased lying under a carriage at the rear of the train, having apparently fallen between the footboard and the platform. He was extricated and taken to the hospital. When being raised to the platform he said, "Mind my leg, it is broken. Two or three passengers got out before me. I thought the train had stopped when I got out."—Frank Seager, the rear guard of the train, said he got out as soon as the train stopped, when a passenger called his attention to the deceased, who was then under the train.—Mr. Newport, the station master, said the deceased told him that he thought the train had stopped. When he got out his leg was caught by the footboard, and he was dragged down under the train.—Dr. F. Price, house surgeon, died the man's right thigh was smashed, and he died soon afterwards from the shock.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

SITTING OF THE COMMISSION.

Witnesses Examined.

The League Bank Accounts to be Produced.

The special commission appointed to investigate the charges and allegations made in the Times against certain of the Irish members of Parliament, resumed its proceedings on Tuesday. At the opening Sir Richard Webster raised the question of the inspection of the bank books, whereupon Sir Walter Phillimore rose and said he appeared, with Mr. Fitzgerald, for the National Bank, while Mr. Wheeler, who stated that he represented the National Bank, said his clients were not actuated by contumacy, but they were advised that no order had been made on them which they would be justified in obeying in the interests of their customers. Sir W. Phillimore submitted that their lordships had no power to make an order in Ireland for the inspection of Irish bank books. Sir James Hannan said he learned that the bank books were there, and that they must be produced. Sir Charles Russell said that so far as his clients were concerned, they were not objecting to the inspection. Sir Richard Webster said he should be prepared, if necessary, to show that the books of the National Bank were in London, within the jurisdiction of the court. Sir James Hannan said he understood that with regard to the National Bank there was no intention to obstruct; they had merely argued the point in their clients' interests, and now he assumed the books would be left in the custody of the court. As to the National Bank, he assumed that the headquarters of the bank were in London, and, therefore, so far as the jurisdiction of the court was concerned, it made no difference if the books were in Dublin. With regard to the National Bank, they could not deal with it in the same way, but a subpoena could be served. On the point raised as to persons who were not before the commission, the powers of inspection should be used with care, but he had no doubt that the circumstances of the present case were such as justified the making of an order, and accordingly the court did so. It was then arranged that the bank books should be left at the Chancery-Lane Deposit, the keys being handed to the secretary of the commission, and that an officer of the bank should be present when the books were inspected.

Evidence of a Police Reporter.

—Evidence was about to be taken, when Sir C. Russell objected to the case being conducted in the "biggedy-piggidy way" in which it was opened, and asked the court to control the way in which the evidence was given. The Attorney-General having protested against such observations, the President declined to give any direction as to the particular class of witnesses to be called, but expressed a hope that the evidence would be brought forward in orderly sequence. Mr. Healy asked the court not to go to the trouble of allowing the speeches to be delivered, but to proceed with the evidence, and was promised that. Head-constable Bernard O'Malley was then called to prove a speech delivered by Thomas Brennan, an official of the Land League, with whom, the Attorney-General said, he should prove that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar were associated. O'Malley's evidence was interrupted many times by counsel raising points, which led to warm discussion; and on Mr. Healy accusing the witness of filling in gaps in his notes from the transcript which Sir H. James was reading, the President sharply rebuked Mr. Healy, who asked witness what he had been doing, and told him that was not the time to put questions. The inquiry was adjourned.

Captain O'Shea in the Witness-box.

Political Revelations.

Captain O'Shea was called on the re-assembling of the commission on Wednesday. He said that from 1880 till 1886 he was on friendly terms with Mr. Parnell. In 1882, when Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly were in prison he re-opened with Ministers without authority, direct or indirect, from Mr. Parnell, certain negotiations which had been broken off the previous year, and which he understood, at Mr. Parnell's suggestion, without the knowledge of his colleagues. Subsequently, when Mr. Parnell was released on parole, he called on witness at Eltham, and was made acquainted with the re-opening of the negotiations, with which he professed himself satisfied. Those negotiations were carried on for some time, and Mr. Parnell spent a few days with him before returning to Kilmainham. The general effect of what took place was contained in a memorandum in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's writing. The memorandum ran:—"If the Government announce a satisfactory plan of dealing with arrears, Mr. Parnell will advise the tenants to pay rents, and will discontinue outrage and resistance; he will also advise all processes of intimidation, whether by boycotting or any other way. No plan of dealing with arrears will be satisfactory which does not wipe them out compulsorily by composition, one-third payable by the tenants, one-third by the State from the Church fund, or some other source, and one-third remitted by the landlords, but so that the contribution of the tenant and the State shall not exceed one year's rent, the balance, if any, to be remitted by the landlord. Arrears to be defined as arrears accruing up to May, 1881."

Mr. Parnell's Power as to Outrages.

The witness next described his interview with Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham. He had previously had a letter from Mr. Parnell, suggesting that if he came to Dublin he should not attempt to see him, and the reason for that was that his colleagues knew nothing of the negotiations. However, after the interview, Mr. Parnell said he should tell his colleagues he was present. Witness was admitted to Kilmainham by an order from Mr. Foster. In the course of the interview he and Mr. Parnell had an earnest conversation respecting the No Rent manifesto and outrages. He asked Mr. Parnell privately if he was sure he could carry out his guarantee, and, with the aid of his colleagues, be able to put down boycotting, outrages, and the No Rent agitation. He said the outrages were largely committed by the sons of tenants in arrears, and the abatement of arrears would have considerable effect; also, the authority of his colleagues and himself were so great that the Ministry might be secured to grant a remission of success. Mr. Parnell was anxious for the immunity of Sheridan from arrest, and for the release of Boyton and Davitt. He also wanted to see Egan. He said Boyton and Sheridan, who were prominent Land League organisers, could be made use of for the purpose of putting down outrages, and if he could only see these men and Egan and explain to them the new policy, he would make the first running, and thus increase his chances of success. Personally he (Captain O'Shea) had had nothing to do with the working of the League. At the interview, Mr. Parnell wrote and signed a document showing what action he would take, and it was handed over to the Cabinet.

Handwriting Identified.

On the 28th April, 1882, he received a letter from Mr. Parnell, written in Kilmainham Gaol, in which he said, "If the arrears question be settled upon the lines indicated by us, I have every confidence—a confidence shared by my colleagues—that the energetic and unflinching would be effective in stopping outrages and intimidation of all kinds." At the interview, Mr. Parnell said he would make communications to Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly, and let them know as much as was good for them. When Mr. Parnell was released and came to London, witness continued the negotiations with him upon the basis already alluded to. Mr. Parnell said it would not be expedient for Mr. Davitt to be released until he had seen him. Witness accordingly got Mr. Davitt's release deferred, and Mr. Parnell went down to

Portland, where he saw him. Mr. Parnell also asked witness to get the warrant against Sheridan cancelled, which he did. On Sunday, the 7th of May, 1882, Mr. Parnell called on witness. He said a manifesto had been drawn up by Mr. Davitt, but to its bombastic terms. He said it was necessary, however, to pander to Mr. Davitt's vanity, and allow him to draw it up. (Laughter.) On that day Mr. Parnell spoke of the personal danger he was in, and, at his request, witness secured police protection for him. The Attorney-General then handed to Captain O'Shea the notorious letter of May 15th, 1882, with a request that he would say whether he recognised several signs of nervousness, said, "I know nothing about signatures, I am not an expert. I believe it to be Mr. Parnell's handwriting." The witness also identified as Mr. Parnell's the signatures on the letters of June 16th, a document dated January 9th, and two letters dated Tuesday (said to be of importance only in respect to handwriting).

Cross-examination by Sir C. Russell.

—In cross-examination the witness said: I agreed to give evidence after I was subpoenaed by Mr. Parnell. On the 24th of August I said I should be willing to give evidence in order to refute the charges. It was a matter of personal concern to myself. Of very great personal concern. I heard it stated that I was engaged in a conspiracy to get the letters obtained by the Times, and that it was through my instrumentality that these letters were got. I was anxious to come here and state on my oath that that was not so. Did you learn that the Times got the letters all in one bundle or box? No. I have heard the name of Richard Pigott, a former editor of a newspaper; and it was reported that Pigott and others had helped to obtain these letters. Was any other name mentioned? Yes. Mr. Philip Callan, a man I have not spoken to for four years; but I do not remember for certain whether Pigott's name was mentioned as one of the confederates. I have never seen Pigott, and I know nothing of the letters. Do you know who brought them? No, I know nothing at all about them. After answering several questions about his being a member for an Irish constituency, and stating that in November, 1885, he was not supported by Mr. Parnell, while in 1886 he had his support, the witness mentioned that he resigned his seat in Parliament on the day of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

The Escape of the Phoenix Park Murderers.

Did you state, in the beginning of 1882, that certain persons knew that Mr. Parnell paid for the escape of the Phoenix Park murderers? No, I did not say for the escape of the Phoenix Park murderers, but one Byrne. Who said that? It was stated to me, I believe, in the first instance by a man named Mulqueeny. I inquired into the statement when it was made. It was in regard to a cheque acknowledging a cheque that has since come out. I caused inquiry to be made as to the accuracy of the statement, and found it was not correct. Mulqueeny is a man who assisted me in the East-end of London. I think he is a clerk. I spoke to Mr. Chamberlain about it, and I heard that nothing was known of the letter. Tell us what Mulqueeny said. He said a letter had been taken out of a room he knew in Palace Chambers—a letter from Byrne acknowledging the money—taken, he believed, by the police. It was on that account I asked about the matter. I don't know Mulqueeny's address. He called upon me recently—I think it was on Saturday last. I caused inquiry to be made as to whether he had that the letter was supposed to be in the hands of the authorities, but I never saw the letter. I do not know whether I heard the same statement in regard to the letter from any one else. I do not know whether Mulqueeny was a member of any secret society, but he was an advanced Nationalist. I believe that at one time he was a member of the Land League. I have been once to a house in Wardour-street, but I don't know whether it belonged to a Mrs. Lynch. I went there because a number of advanced Nationalists had signed a testimonial or declaration to me on my protesting against my exclusion from the Irish party. I did not know that Mulqueeny went to Paris to get the signature of a man named Casey; but I might have paid his expenses there, though I don't recollect that I did. I often gave him money, because he was extremely useful to me at the time of elections. When I went to the house in Wardour-street I explained to those present my views on politics and the advantages to be derived from supporting the Liberal party.

Some Hostile American Fenians.

I do not remember in the winter of 1882 that there were some American Fenians in London who were hostile to Mr. Parnell, and who held documents, as supposed, for the purpose of compromising him. I believe that these Americans were hostile to Mr. Parnell, and were opposed to his policy, and that Mr. Parnell was opposed to outrages and dynamite. He had, in my opinion, a sincere desire to follow up his agitation upon constitutional lines. I did not believe that Mr. Parnell had anything to do with Sheridan. Sir C. Russell. How did the disagreement with Mr. Parnell occur? Well, negotiations took place at the time previous to the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and certain things came to my knowledge at that time which absolutely destroyed the good opinion I had hitherto held of Mr. Parnell. I will swear I did not tell Mr. Parnell that these men had letters compromising him. I think the name mentioned as that of the man who threatened Mulqueeny was General Carroll Thavis. Another man who threatened him was a civil engineer whom I knew. Did you know that the civil engineer, Hayes, was an enemy to Mr. Parnell? Yes. I believed he lived in London. Did you know that he was supposed to be implicated in the attack on London Bridge? Yes. After the political events of 1885-6, did you threaten Mr. Parnell? Certainly, I was very angry with him when I turned him out of my room in Dublin. That occurred at the end of October, 1885. I told him the sooner he went the better, as I did not want to see him again. Of course, I did not use any force. I never remember saying I would be revenged on Mr. Parnell, although many things are said in anger. Anyhow, I have never done anything about that. Yes. Up to May or June, 1886, you believed in Mr. Parnell's honour? Yes. As far as you are concerned, you have not altered your opinion? I have altered my opinion with respect to Mr. Parnell, and that must affect my mind; but I don't know anything.

Mr. Gladstone's Government Wished to Keep it Dark.

Mr. Parnell said there were some men whom it was not advisable to let out. Brennan was one of them. I don't remember the others. The bulk of the memoranda about these transactions were destroyed in 1880, because there was a prospect of a committee being appointed to inquire into the Kilmainham Treaty. It was suggested to me that the utmost reticence on the subject should be kept. By whom? By Sir William Harcourt (sensation)—who said it was the opinion of another person. Sir Charles Russell: Will you repeat that? Yes. There was a danger of a select committee being appointed to inquire into the Kilmainham Treaty. I was informed by Sir W. Harcourt that it was Mr. Gladstone's wish that I should be as reticent as possible upon that, because it was politically expedient. Have you the name of being a babbler and a gabbler? Why did they ask you to be reticent? You had better ask Sir W. Harcourt. Was there not some suggestion of your being Chief Secretary for Ireland? The thing was talked about if the local government scheme had been adopted. Was there any talk of a laceration? (Laughter.) No; the only time I heard of such a thing was in connection with some scurrilous speaker at an Irish country fair. In answer to further ques-

tions, the witness said all the signatures of Mr. Parnell which had been submitted to him appeared to be natural ones. He had a very strong opinion on the subject. Sir C. Russell: Have you seen letters in Mr. Campbell's handwriting, Mr. Parnell's secretary?—I have often seen letters written by him with respect to the unfortunate (Laughter). Sir Charles Russell: Oh, you mean the Migration Commission? Witness, continuing, said he could not state whether the body of any of the letters. Most certainly Mr. Parnell was watched about by detectives, and at the same time witness got protection for Albert Mansions. Head-constable Irwin went into the box, and gave evidence as to speeches delivered in Galway and Kerry. He was still being examined when the court adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings.

The proceedings before the commission on Thursday were of an uninteresting character. At the outset Sir Henry James wished to make a suggestion in reference to the proof of the speeches they desired to lay before the court. He quite felt that his friends were entitled to have the contents of the speeches before them, and that it was therefore impossible to reduce them into print any speeches which they read a portion. All the speeches should be brought in, printed, and they would underline the portions they wished to read. The names of all the speakers at each meeting would also be given, and of course the speeches made by them. They would give copies of all the speeches read to their learned friends and the gentlemen who appeared for themselves. They would further produce transcripts of all the other speeches, and allow them to be placed in a room in the building so that all might look at them. He would then ask their lordships to appoint a day for the further reading of speeches. Captain O'Shea was then recalled to produce a document that was referred to in his evidence on the previous day. He handed it in without reading it. Sir C. Russell said he reserved to himself the right to address the court on an application to recall Captain O'Shea if he saw ground for doing so.

Evidence as to Incendiary Speeches.

Head-constable Irwin, recalled, produced transcripts of speeches read by him, which it was explained by Mr. Murphy were delivered in Cork. One by Mr. Parnell was read, in which the following sentence occurred:—"If any tenant farmer made a bargain behind the back of his neighbour the Irish people behind him would see that he did full justice to those placed behind him." The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Shoohey, who stated that the Nationalist ideas were becoming prominent, and it was no longer "put down landlordism" but "down with the English rule." The grand idea that possessed the souls of the Irish people was that they were not content to be slaves reduced from the cruel clutches of the English, but they wanted to make their country among the nations of the earth. Sentiments of a kindred nature were expressed in extracts read from speeches by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Redpath, and Mr. Tim Healy. The witness was cross-examined at some length by Sir Charles Russell as to the effects of evictions, and whether he had not often heard speakers advise the people to be patient, which the witness admitted was the case. Do you not know that, as far as the Land League was concerned, they met with more opposition in Kerry than anywhere else? My opinion is that some of the men in Kerry who were leaders in the Land League movement dreaded the coming winter, and that they would not be able to keep in order the "border boys"—a class that committed outrages. Do you know that that is true of the National League in Kerry? In Castlelisle there was a branch, but younger men would not join it generally. They went in sections, and threatened to commit outrages; some of them walking about doing nothing but watching the police. The witness was next cross-examined by Mr. T. Healy, and Bernard O'Malley, police shorthand writer, was afterwards recalled, and in course of his cross-examination said that Walter Blake, who it was suggested had been murdered, for all he knew was now alive and kicking. (Laughter.) The witness had probably reported a couple of hundred speeches. Sir C. Russell read an extract from the speech, as stated to have been reported by the witness, of Thomas Brennan, in which he asserted that it was possible to establish an Irish republic on Irish soil, but so long as the toilers of the soil were idle the proposal was a mistake. The commission soon afterwards adjourned till Tuesday in order that witnesses may be called to give evidence as to the outrages which had been mentioned in evidence.

Mr. Parnell's Scotch Action.

Lord Kinross, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday heard counsel in the action by Mr. Parnell against the Times for libel. The Dean of Faculty, for the defenders, contended that the court had no jurisdiction because the defenders were not personally cited. Mr. Asher, for the pursuer, said it was sufficient to show that the defender, Walter, had an interest in the funds arrested in Scotland, and he asked proof on that point, and also that the Times circulated in Scotland. The Lord Advocate then replied for the defenders, and Mr. Balfour for the pursuer. The latter, in reply to Lord Kinross, said the Times agents, who were named as witnesses in the action by Mr. Parnell, were not named as witnesses in the action. The Times came into Scotland and launched its slanders there, and why should it not be liable to Scotch law? Mr. Walter was the registered proprietor, and as such liable for arrestments. Mr. Balfour said this was not a Scotch partnership. The status of the partners of the Times was that of joint owners, and it would be necessary for the other side to show that the law would not allow the sale of property to be arrested. Lord Kinross asked if the funds belonging to Wright were arrested; and Mr. Balfour said they did not insist on that. Walter was good for £250,000. Lord Kinross reserved judgment.

A PERSECUTED FLOWER-SELLER.

Catherine Harris, 60, described as a flower-seller, of Holles-street, Clare Market, was charged at Marlborough-street with begging in Piccadilly at midnight. Constable Tomkinson, 339 C, deposed to seeing the woman go up to two gentlemen and ask them to buy flowers. They declined to do so, when she asked for money. He then took her into custody. Mr. Hannay: What have you to say? The Prisoner: I was not begging, sir. For the last eight years I have been getting an honest living by selling flowers. I do not beg; but if the police see me speak to a gentleman they swear I am begging. On October 27th I sold two shillings' worth of flowers in the Strand. I, however, got a better price for them in Piccadilly, as sometimes a gentleman or lady will give me a shilling for a nice rose, whereas in the Strand I can only get 2d. for a flower. The woman then had on Saturday night the police spoiled by dipping them in water. I am a persecuted woman, and could not be more persecuted than if I had committed the White-chapel murders. Mr. Hannay: The officer says you were begging. The Prisoner: No, sir, I was not. Mr. Hannay: Have you any witness? The Prisoner (with a dignified air): I have no witness but Almighty God, and He is the best witness for all. Mr. Hannay: Is the woman known?—Sergeant Brewer (the gaoler): She has been charged here, sir, very many times. Mr. Hannay (to the accused): You will have to go to gaol for ten days. The prisoner then walked out of the dock with a crestfallen air, remarking, "I don't see much to laugh at in that. It is not very clever of you to do so."

A Frenchman was committed for trial recently in Queensland for the murder of his mistress, and it came out, in the course of the evidence, that after committing the murder, he offered to pay another man to beat his brains out.

OLD BAILEY TRIALS.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

—Mr. A. Stoneham, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, who was stated to be a solicitor, surrendered to answer a charge of having, in violation of good faith, misappropriated a cheque for £120 which had been entrusted to him for a specific purpose. Mr. Poland and Mr. C. Gill prosecuted; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Grain appeared for the defendant. The defendant was concerned in some legal proceedings, in the course of which a cheque for £120 was given to him, to be applied to a particular purpose. Instead of paying the money as directed the defendant paid the money into his own bankers', and appropriated a portion of it to his own purposes. The defence was that the money had since been paid to the party entitled to it, that the defendant was entitled to a certain sum for costs, and that he never contemplated the commission of any fraud. The jury, after a long deliberation, found the defendant guilty, and strongly recommended him to mercy. Sentence was postponed, and the defendant was released on his own recognisance.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

William Allison, 35, dealer, was indicted for feloniously wounding his wife, Miriam, with a chopper with intent to murder. Mr. Austin Metcalfe prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Edwardson. The parties in this case, it appeared, had been married for eighteen years, but they had separated for a fortnight before the occurrence, and the prosecutrix lived by herself at Battersea. She was employed at the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, and worked at their factory at Plumico. On the morning of the 5th of September she was going to her work, and just as she arrived at the stores she saw the prisoner approaching her with a chopper in his hand. Without saying anything he attacked her in a savage manner, cutting her on the head and shoulder, and other parts of the body, and she was for some time in St. George's Hospital. After the occurrence the prisoner said he hoped that his wife was dead, and if she was not he would do for her yet, and would swing for her. According to the evidence the prisoner had been drinking, but he was sober when the assault was committed, and knew perfectly well what he was doing. He told the constable who apprehended him that if the weapon had not broken he should have killed the prosecutrix. When the charge was read over in his own words at the police station he said, "That is right, I wish I had killed her." The jury received by the prosecutrix, although severe, it appeared, were not of a dangerous character. The jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding with intent, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A COURAGEOUS PRIEST.

Two young men, named Williams and Jones, were charged with breaking into the church of St. Aloysius, in Clarendon-square, and stealing a crucifix and other articles. Mr. Saunders prosecuted. It was stated that on the morning when the alleged offence was committed, the Rev. Father Ryan, the priest of the church, received information which led him to go to the church, where he saw the prisoners, and another man engaged in breaking open the place where the church plate was kept. He at once seized the two prisoners, and a desperate struggle took place, but in the result the prisoners were apprehended. A portion of the church plate had been moved, ready to take away. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and Williams was sentenced to two years and Jones to eighteen months' hard labour, a portion of the imprisonment to be solitary confinement. The Common Sergeant complimented the Rev. Mr. Ryan upon the manner in which he had displayed in the matter.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON WOMAN.

Henry Baker, 35, was indicted with feloniously wounding Mary Cowan, with intent to murder, and to do her some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Poland and Mr. C. Matthews prosecuted for the Public Prosecutor. The prisoner and the prosecutrix appeared to have formerly lived together as man and wife, but about three years ago they separated, although some sort of intimacy appeared to have formerly existed between them. On the night of July the 10th they met in the London-road, and after some angry words the prisoner stabbed the prosecutrix in the chest and other parts of the body, and she was in the hospital for several weeks in consequence. The prisoner was convicted of unlawful wounding, but recommended to mercy on account of the provocation he had received from the prosecutrix. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN EAST-END FORTUNE TELLER.

Sarah Tanner, 33, a married woman, of 49, Bow-street, Bow, common-law, was charged with telling the Thames Police Court with fortune telling. Mr. George Hay Young defended; and Detective-inspector E. Wilkey prosecuted on behalf of the Criminal Investigation Department. Mrs. Sarah Ann Bromley, of 3, Turner's Buildings, Poplar, said that on the night of October 25th she went to Tanner's house. She saw the prisoner's sister, and asked for the accused. The latter came to the door, and witness asked if she could tell the fortune of her daughter, who was with her at the time. She replied that she could, but that they must go away for an hour, as she was waiting to tell a fortune to two more women who were waiting to have their told. She also asked witness not to wait about the street, in order that no notice should be attracted to the house. When witness returned in an hour's time a lady was having her fortune told. When she came out a bell was rung, and witness entered, and saw the prisoner. There was a pack of cards on the table, and Tanner gave them to witness's daughter to shuffle and place in three lots. The accused then told the girl she was to have a wedding ring and other things given her; that she had been played a ring, and was to watch a certain number that she (the prisoner) gave her. She told the girl a lot more things, and then said, "You must do the doll trick. I want a drop of whisky. I'll give you a shilling and you send for it." The servant fetched the liquor, and witness's daughter asked her what was her charge. She replied, "Sixpence," and that amount was paid her. The accused gave witness some whisky, and said, "You can come again, and bring some one else to see me." She and her daughter then left. Ada Bromley, daughter of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence, and added that prisoner told her she was miserable on a August bank holiday, but that she would have a wedding bed in December. She also predicted that witness would have two wedding rings, and wrote down some dates, at the same time telling her to watch them. She said, "Come and see me after Christmas again." Detective-sergeant Breed, K Division, deposed that during the last fortnight he and Sergeant Duck had kept observation on the prisoner's house. Witness on the 25th ult. took the two last witnesses there. A woman opened the door, and said, "We are very busy now. You must come again." After Mrs. and Miss Bromley left four females were left in. On the night of the 28th ult. witness and Duck went to the house and saw the prisoner. In a desk in the front parlour witness found two packs of cards, "Napoleon's Book of Fate," and a number of pieces of paper, on which were written dates. Prisoner said they were the dates the people had to look after. Inspector Wilkey mentioned that the accused told Mrs. Bromley that her mother, who lived for over ninety years, had nothing but fortune-telling for a living. Mr. Lushington sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

AN EVIL-COLLECTOR, NAMED JAMES HARTIGAN.

was on Thursday returned for trial at Limerick on a charge of embezzlement of rates and falsification of accounts. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, arrived at Sandringham from Marlborough House at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

LADIES' ATTENDANCE—Pamphlets free.

Every sufferer should write to the "Ladies' Attendants," 42, Oxford-street, London, W. It will be sent, under cover, free by post on application. Note the address, and call or write for it at once before you forget it. (Adm.)

SAD PLIGHT OF A SALVATION ARMY CAPTAIN.

At the Mansfield Police Court on Thursday, Annie Dooley, a captain in the Salvation Army at Saluton, was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a house where she lodged. It appeared that she spent the whole of her time in connection with the army, and all she received was what remained of the collections after the expenses of the barracks and other things were paid. Some weeks she received nothing, and others very small sums, she being consequently almost destitute. The prisoner was discharged, notwithstanding that she pleaded guilty.

A SCHOOL BOARD IN DEBT.

At a meeting of the Liverpool School Board on Thursday, the clerk stated that owing to the non-payment by the corporation of money due under the board's last precept, the board were £10,000 in debt to the bank, and were paying large sums in interest, for which the individual members were liable, and which would be no doubt prepaid by the auditor. Instead of paying the money came in, the council were paying out money came in. It was decided to leave the matter to the new board.

BUY NONE BUT ENGLISH WATCHES.

OF THE BEST LONDON MAKE. BENSON'S PATENT THREE-QUARTER PLATE ENGLISH LEVER "LUDGATE" WATCH.

IN SILVER CASE, £5 5s. 0d. IN GOLD CASE, £12 12s. 0d.

NO OTHER IS EQUAL TO IT. Highest Award, Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1886.

Description.—THREE-QUARTER PLATE ENGLISH LEVER WATCH, OF BEST LONDON MAKE, with Chronometer Balance, Jewelled throughout, and Patent Protection from Dust and Damp. Keeps better time than any other watch of the kind, and is of the most reliable and accurate make.

Made in Four Sizes at the same Price—Ladies' Gents' and Youth's. Write for full particulars and price list to J. W. BENSON, Watchmaker, 10, Old Bond-street, W. London.

With KEYLESS ACTION, Silver, £3 10s. Gold, £5 10s. Best time and safe at risk to all parts of the world on receipt of Cash, Draft, or P.O. Order. The "LUDGATE" WATCH can be obtained only from J. W. BENSON, Watchmaker, 10, Old Bond-street, W. London.

Purchasers in all parts of the world using the "LUDGATE" WATCH under very trying conditions, testify to its extraordinary accuracy and reliability.

Mr. A. T. Brown, General's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Weymouth, writes: "I have had four months in the Sudan, where there is continually blowing about, and dust has penetrated through my watch, and it has kept going from the time I received it. The variation has been about one minute. Its durability is simply marvellous."

Write for Benson's New Illustrated BOOK, explaining the advantages of the "LUDGATE" ENGLISH LEVER, Watches from £2 10s. to £120. Clocks of all kinds, and Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate. The most complete Catalogue published, free on application to—

J. W. BENSON, MAKER TO THE QUEEN, 10, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.

Also at 25, Royal Exchange, E.C., and 25, Old Bond-street, W. BENSON'S CLUB, originally the First 40 years ago, supply the best goods at the most moderate terms. Applications for agencies invited.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND DEBILITY.

Have received testimonials from three Physicians to Her Majesty the Queen, and the Leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including over Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND DEBILITY Are speedily removed by means of PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS.

Which are so arranged as to convey a powerful electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HADFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, writes: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and the public."

Dr. GOSWELL BIRD, M.D., Physician to Guy's Hospital, writes: "I have recommended Mr. PULVERMACHER'S BELTS to several of my medical brethren, and I think they are very effective in neuralgia and rheumatic affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar cases, with the most successful results."

For full Price List and Particulars see New Pamphlet, "GALVANIC NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORE OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from—

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 124, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. (Established over Forty Years.)

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES ARE SIMPLE, STRONG, SPEEDY

ANNUAL SALE UPWARDS OF 60,000 MACHINES. PRICE FROM £4 4s.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH; ON HIRE, 2s. 6d. PER WEEK, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

INSTRUCTION FREE. PRICE LISTS GRATIS.

CAUTION. To avoid deception, buy no Machine unless it bears the Company's Trade Name.

"SINGER" upon the arm.

EVERY KIND OF SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED OR EXCHANGED.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MANAGEMENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM:

39, FOSTER-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

48, BLANCHET STREET, QUEEN'S PARK, LONDON, W.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Two slight shocks of earthquake have occurred at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

A peculiar rabbit with four tuks has been caught near Blenheim, New Zealand.

In 1870 the population of Chicago was 70,140; in 1880, 29,963; in 1890, 114,173; in 1897, 283,977; in 1900, 363,135; in 1905, 703,817.

A Protestant clergyman's outhouse at Skibbereen was set on fire by an incendiary, a valuable cow being burned to death.

The remains of Mr. Edward Mason, a well-known Kentish brewer, have been cremated at Woking Cemetery.

It has been decided that Sebastopol shall be exclusively the harbour for war vessels in the Black Sea.

The total mileage of railway lines already constructed, or to be constructed, in Japan, is 2,300 miles.

The measles epidemic in the Potteries is so bad that all the Hauler board schools have been closed for a month.

Two women, named Belt and Knight, fought at Brisbane. Knight was knocked down nine times, and afterwards crawled home and died.

The comparative failure of the wild mushroom crop this season has had the effect of stimulating the industry of mushroom growing.

The Emperor William has at Hamburg laid the foundation-stone of the structure that is to commemorate the entrance of that city into the German Customs Union.

The latest Royal scandal for which *Gil Blas* is responsible is that Princess Stephanie wishes to obtain a divorce from Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.

The Court of Assize of the Meuse has sentenced Noisjean, who burnt down his uncle's barn and escaped from prison and burnt down another barn, to be guillotined.

The Westinghouse automatic brake is now in use in different parts of the world on no less than 16,000 locomotives and 160,000 cars, of which 50,000 are freight cars.

The streets of Berlin are lighted with 16,624 gas lamps supplied by the corporation gasworks, 586 gas lamps supplied by the English gas company, and by 1,070 petroleum lamps.

George West, the millionaire Congressman of New York, went to the United States as a stowaway passenger when he was 26, and landed in New York with only a shilling in his pocket.

Mr. Dugdale, Q.C., Birmingham's Recorder, is in favour of flogging persons guilty of acts of indecency towards children. One fellow was awarded by him a dozen lashes.

A quartette of East Bedford publicans have had to pay £22 for keeping and using their licensed houses for the purposes of betting. They have also to meet the little matter of costs.

For embezzling £4 13s., the money of his employer, Ephraim Joseph McEnanics, a milkman, of Felton-street, Hoxton, has been sentenced at the Highgate Police Court to three months' hard labour.

M. Jules Imbs declares that he has discovered a method by which aerial boat-going at the rate of 400 kilometres an hour can transport passengers or armies from one end of France to the other.

In the Black Mountain expedition recently twelve men of the Royal Irish fell over a precipice. One was killed instantaneously, another died subsequently, and some of the ten others are still in hospital.

A Berlin manufacturer has found a use for the hop-stalk. He has discovered that it possesses a material of textile properties similar to hemp, from which can be produced a good linen of dark yellow shade.

Chicago will shortly have a new supply of water from Lake Michigan. A tunnel will be excavated from a point two miles out in the lake, where an enormous steel caisson will be sunk as soon as it can be towed out.

A Michigan syndicate, with a capital of \$12,000,000, is said to be securing whole townships of timber land in the vicinity of Astoria, where many of the 100-acre tracts have 10,000,000 feet of lumber on each of them.

Jack Crichton, a Dundee joiner, was standing on a window-sill sixty feet from the ground. He was in the act of pulling down the upper sash when he overbalanced himself and fell with a terrible crash to the ground. Death was instantaneous.

A coxswain belonging to the Monarch, one of the Channel Fleet lying in the Mersey, attempted to jump on the tender which was plying with passengers to the fleet, when he fell into the river and was carried away by the tide and drowned.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of the Hon. Henry J. Moncreiff, advocate, to be a judge of the Court of Session, in the room of the late Lord Craighall.

In 1881 there were 131,618 lepers, according to the census, in India, of whom 98,982 were males and the remainder females; but these figures, in the opinion of the governor-general in council, do not afford a true measure of the extent of the disease.

The Prime Minister has communicated to the Lord Mayor (Alderman De Keyser) that, in recognition of the valuable public services he has rendered during his mayoralty, her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood.

The Eastbourne Corporation have put into force the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act by prosecuting two local dairymen, named Baldwin and Bayfield, whose milk was proved by the county analyst to contain 10 per cent. of water. The defendants were fined 12s. each, including costs.

M. Goblet, speaking at a banquet to Americans in Paris, denied that France was isolated; she had friends in the two hemispheres, and would soon recover her old position. France, he added, longed for the preservation of peace, and the great outlay which was rendered necessary upon her defences had no aggressive object.

An accident to the train by which the Czar and the Imperial party were travelling is reported at the Borki Station on the Kurak, Charkoff, and Asow Railway. The second engine of the Imperial train ran off the line, dragging with it the four succeeding carriages; but no member of the Czar's party was injured.

Farmer Valentine, of Fetteresso, near Stonehaven, was oiling the wheel of his threshing-machine, when, by some means, it started. In an hour poor Valentine was discovered lying dead across the axle of the wheel, with neck broken, an ear torn off, a knee dislocated, and an ankle fractured.

At Londonderry a destitute woman, named Susan O'Harrisky, was locked up; her cell was subsequently filled up with smoke, and the police discovered that the prisoner had stripped herself, set her clothes on fire, and then lay on the floor. She was insensible when found, but on recovering she tried to strangle herself with a cord.

The second annual meeting of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held at the Constitutional Club, about 200 representatives being present. Mr. F. Seager Hunt, M.P., presided. Earl Cadogan was re-elected president. Messrs. H. W. Gray, F. Seager Hunt, M.P., and J. M. Hildford were elected to serve for the division in the central council of the National Union.

Mrs. Weldon's action against Mr. Neal, arising out of the attempt to place her in a lunatic asylum, came on for a new trial before Mr. Justice Denman, and a special jury. As the judge held that the plaintiff was barred by privilege from obtaining evidence of what passed between her husband and the defendant when he was acting as his solicitor,

Mrs. Weldon declined to proceed further with the case, and a nonsuit was entered.

With the approval of the War Office authorities, the Wallace sword, now in the armoury at Dumbarton Castle, is to be transferred to the National Wallace Monument.

The damage done to the town and port of Calais by the terrible explosion which occurred recently on board the petroleum steamer *Ville de Calais* amounts to no less than 800,000fr.

The boy, William Reichardt, who is charged with having shot a lad named Henry Tucker with a revolver, has been committed for trial from Hammersmith Police Court.

The annual soiree of the Clapham branch of the Young Abolitionists' Union was held this week in Clapham Hall. A concert and entertainment, presided over by Mr. T. Bowden Green, formed the principal feature of the evening's amusement.

Intelligence received from Alaska states that thirteen whalers are icebound, and that their position is hopeless. Over 500 persons are on board the vessels, which, together with their cargoes, are expected to become a total loss.

A positive contradiction is given at St. Petersburg to the report circulated early in the week that a man who contemplated an attempt on the life of the Czar had been arrested at Kutais. The report is declared to be an invention.

A system of tramways is now being laid at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, for the more expeditious transfer of materials from the arms department to the other and the general convenience of the employees.

A serious mutiny has broken out at the goal of Orbetello, in Italy. A terrible struggle took place between the prisoners and the gaoles, thirty of the former and a large number of the latter having been either killed or wounded.

At Sunderland the first annual demonstration has been held of the Sailors and Firemen's National Amalgamated Union, which has branches in Shields, Glasgow, Cardiff, and Liverpool, and which claims to have been the means of increasing sailors' wages at various ports.

Two brothers, Thomas and Bernard Sheerin, were charged in Dublin with the murder of Thomas Sheerin's wife, who was found suffering from terrible wounds, apparently inflicted with a hammer. Bernard Sheerin was committed for trial, his brother being discharged.

Three of the crew of the Queen, of Ipswich, arrived at Scarborough, report that their vessel had been in collision with the *Emily Anne*, of Poole, about six miles from Scarborough. The master (Alfred Osborne) and Grigstone (the mate) were drowned.

The War Office, in order to improve the training of the corps of Volunteer Submarine Miners, formed for the defence of various ports and estuaries round the coast, has arranged for the reception of men at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, for a month's instruction, commencing on the 1st inst.

The Birmingham magistrates have sent to prison for two months a wood-carver named Johnson, and granted a separation order. The prisoner had been in hospital, and when he returned home his wife refused to maintain him in idleness. He replied with slanderous accusations, then putting his arm round her he bit off her nose.

In the Queen's Bench Division, a laundress named Connor has been awarded £120 damages against Messrs. Wright and Son, biscuit manufacturers and licensed victuallers, Commercial-road, for personal injuries sustained by reason of the alleged negligence of a van-driver in the defendants' employment.

At Westminster Police Court, Edward Gallagher was sentenced to two months' hard labour for having brutally assaulted his son. A police-constable swore that having heard the boy screaming he burst open the door of a room in the prisoner's lodgings and found him beating the boy with a strap.

The halfpenny omnibuses which have hitherto plied from the tramway terminus on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge to Ludgate Circus, only have now extended their route to the Farringdon street Station of the Metropolitan Railway. The distance now traversed is about three-quarters of a mile, and the fare remains the same.

A young woman at Santa Cruz threw herself between two men who were fighting. One of the men, who was armed with a knife, in directing a blow at the other, missed his aim and stabbed the woman in the heart, killing her on the spot. The woman was his sister, who had intervened to save him.

It has been intimated to the Town Council of Hastings that they may acquire Hastings Castle, on the West Hill, on very terms. Latterly it has been enclosed and carefully preserved from decay, a charge being made for admission. The acquisition of the ruins by the corporation would be an important addition to the recent purchase for £24,000 of the East and West Hills.

In 1887 the sum of £1,238,739 was given by various religious bodies in the British Isles to foreign mission funds. Of this total, £461,236 was given through Church of England societies, £187,048 through joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £397,115 through Nonconformist societies in England and Wales, £293,940 through Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, and £10,420 through Roman Catholic societies.

An elderly man, named Henry Paton, who had been brought over from Ireland on suspicion of being the "Father" Macdonald who recently obtained a large sum of money by false pretences, was brought before Mr. Raffles, at Liverpool. The magistrate was then informed that he was not the right man, and had been wrongfully arrested; and Mr. Raffles, in discharging him, expressed regret at the mistake which had been made.

Lord Armstrong, speaking at Newcastle, said all were agreed as to the great need of putting the ports in a state of defence, so as to prevent the entry of hostile cruisers into our harbours. Much had been said and written about a mosquito fleet, but if we were to have one, let us have the genuine article—regular biting mosquitoes—not a scratch lot of makeshifts, such as it was proposed to provide locally.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in presenting prizes and certificates gained at Portland Wesleyan School, Exmouth, observed that under the present system of examination, boys and girls of comparatively inferior minds often took prizes, while those of superior minds were left in the cold. He, therefore, deprecated the habit of going in for prizes alone. He would not abolish competitive examinations, but would make them such as to elicit the best mental qualities.

Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Central Conservative Council for Dulwich at the Crystal Palace Hotel, Upper Norwood, when the representation of the division on the London County Council was considered, and a resolution was passed that, as their opponents were resolved, where they had a majority in other metropolitan divisions, to fight on party lines, it became necessary that the election for the County Council for Dulwich should be contested on party lines also.

Mme. Goumet, a septuagenarian, of Premilieu, in the department of Aur, was on terms of great friendship with Jeanne Torriou, a woman of the same age. They quarrelled over the best way of making coffee. Mme. Goumet lost her temper, and snatched up a hatchet and split Mme. Torriou's head open. The murderess then washed the head of her victim in a bucket of water, and took out the brains and salted them, and put them under a glass cheese cover. She will spend the rest of her life at the galley.

Lord Harris addressing the members of the Beaconsfield Working Men's Club at Lowestoft, claimed that the present Administration had proved more worthy of confidence than its predecessor, by its conduct of affairs abroad, its reforms at home, and the measures it had passed. He said the conduct of the Liberal Unionists deserved the highest praise, and he predicted that Ireland would not obtain separation, because the whole nation

had for centuries been working in the direction of unity.

Mr. Arnold Forster will contest Dewsbury against the Gladstonian candidate.

Three men were killed at Usan, near Montrose, by the explosion of a threshing machine boiler.

The representatives of the Powers have signed the Suez Canal Convention at Constantinople.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., was released from Tullamore Prison on Tuesday.

The number of paupers in London, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, is returned as 94,950, as compared with 92,890 last year.

A rumour is current that the Collin Campbell divorce case is again to be brought before the courts.

Mr. F. G. J. Ford, of King's College, was on Thursday elected captain of the Cambridge University Cricket Club for next season.

At Sunderland, on Monday, a fishing-boat containing three men was capsized while entering the harbour. One of the men was drowned.

The Crippled Boys' Home at Kensington receives £1,000 under the will of the late Mr. Edward Doughty, of Clapham Park.

William Wincott and Eick Burtill, of Barnet, Indiana, had been at enmity for some time. Burtill is now dead—shot by Wincott.

A man named Charles Hawkins has died in Guy's Hospital from injuries received through falling off the top of a tramcar in the Blackfriars-road.

A Manchester drysalter has been fined by the stipendiary magistrate of that city 5s. and costs for having sold Dantzig black beer while without an excise licence.

General Boulanger's daughter was married on Tuesday in Paris. Many military officers and Bonapartist deputies were present at the ceremony.

Alexander Robertson stepped from the down line at Martinech Station, Fifeshire, to allow a train to pass. A goods train coming up unexpectedly cut him to pieces.

Dr. Smythe was found guilty at the Wicklow Assizes of fraud on the Equitable Insurance Company at Belfast, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The judge, however, resented the execution of the sentence.

By direction of President Cleveland, Mr. Secretary Bayard has informed Lord Salisbury that his further retention of his post as British Minister would not be acceptable to the Government of the United States.

Owing to the scarcity in the Ganjam districts of arms of men are looting and creating disturbances in various parts. The Government of the Madras Presidency is taking measures with a view to the relief of the distress.

It is said that the whole of the wells in Clarence Victualling Yard, Portsmouth, from which her Majesty's ships on the Portsmouth Station are supplied, are so contaminated by gas that they have been ordered to be closed immediately.

The unveiling of the Kent Martyrs' Monument, at Dartford, took place on Wednesday in presence of a large gathering of people. The vicar of Dartford (the Rev. A. H. Watts) presided, and Colonel Sandys, M.P., unveiled the memorial.

The London General Omnibus Company's "buses" which now run from Liverpool-street Station to the Earl Percy, Notting Hill, are to extend the journey to the Wormwood Scrubbs Station, via Chesterton-road and St. Quintin's Avenue, an extra distance of about a mile.

Lord Carnarvon delivered an address at Newbury on some of the points of resemblance or of difference between the Australian colonies and the mother country, his remarks being based largely on observations made during his recent tour.

A member of the Birkenhead guardians complained of the number of labourers seeking relief from their children's school fees, and said that these men were for the most part of the chronic out-of-work type. Work for unskilled labourers he knew was to be obtained.

A movement on the part of the farmers of Wirral and the milk dealers of Birkenhead is now on foot, its object being to keep up the price of milk at a fair rate, the present severe competition having been found to be injurious not only to producers and retailers, but to the public.

A formal protest against the Belgrade Metropolitan's decree of divorce has, a Vienna despatch says, been addressed by Queen Nathalie to the Greek Orthodox Synods of Bucharest and Athens, to the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg, and to the Ecumenical Patriarchate at Constantinople.

Mr. J. D. Sheehan, M.P., who had been arrested on a charge of inciting Lord Kenmare's tenants not to fulfil their legal obligations, was admitted to bail on entering into an undertaking not to take part in "Plan of Campaign" proceedings pending the investigation of the charge brought against him.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters witnessed a special ascent of Professor Baldwin at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday. The parachute descended from a height of 5,000 feet, and is said to be the best yet made. The prince and princess congratulated Baldwin on his feat.

The magistrates at Windsor have remanded George Martin, a military-looking man, aged 55, charged with stealing the visitors' book containing the photographs of the Queen and Royal family from the back of the Tapestry Works at Old Windsor. Prisoner had styled himself on his cards, "Captain Martin, late of the 16th Lancers, and St. James's Palace."

The Yorkshire coalowners have decided to concede the 10 per cent. advance demanded by the miners, though they still hold that the rise in the price of fuel does not warrant it. The reason for their decision is the action taken in other parts of the country. In Derbyshire, also, the advance has been conceded, so that now the crisis may be considered at an end.

The French Income-tax Bill proposes a tax of 4 per cent. on professional incomes, and 1 per cent. on incomes derived from private fortunes. Incomes not exceeding 3,000fr. are exempt from the operation of the tax. Special leniency will be shown in the case of families, the tax being graduated in accordance with the number of children.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, coroner, held an inquiry at the Star and Garter, Church-rug, Battersea, concerning the death of Thomas Alfred Lewis, 32, a coachsmith, lately residing at 44, Farmacre-street, Lavender Hill, who was found in a lavatory at Clapham Junction with his throat cut, on the 25th ult. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

An inquest was held at Strangeways Gaol, Manchester, on the body of John H. Westwood, a coach painter, aged 20, who was undergoing twelve months' imprisonment for felony. Four previous convictions had been recorded against him. He hanged himself with a piece of coarse nut fibre attached to the bell handle, and bent his knees to throw the weight of his body on the fibre.

Verdict accordingly.

Anna Beauvois lived at Périgueux. Though only just past her sixteenth birthday, she was married in May to a carpenter named Chassagnard, the possessor of 15,000 francs. He had consumption, but it was not sufficiently rapid in its operation to satisfy his wife. She induced a beclouded admirer of hers, named Gispalon, to promise to murder him. This he did. The sequel of the crime is that the girl widow will remain in gaol twenty years and the murderer fifteen years.

In a communication to the Lord Mayor-elect the Secretary of State for War assures his lordship that he will have great pleasure in co-operating in the proposal to raise a fund for the better equipment of the metropolitan Volunteers; and although he concurs in the unanimous opinion of the commanding officers that a parade of the Volunteers should not take place on the day of the annual civic procession, he trusts that the

idea may be carried into effect at another and more suitable period.

Lord Northbrook has built a new church on his estate at Stratton in memory of his mother.

The Hospital Saturday Fund is to close on November 30th.

The sale of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book reached nearly 100,000 copies in the first fortnight of its issue.

A young Camborne fellow, named Thomas, fell a depth of thirty fathoms; the Dolocath mine-Deeds followed his terrible descent.

The last returns show an annual increase upon China's population of 400,000 of 0.63 per cent. That is, an annual increase of about one individual for every 157.

The Prince of Wales's eldest daughter has ceased to suffer from the violent attacks of neuralgia which at one time caused considerable anxiety.

The Rev. J. C. Holmes, of Chester, had walked hurriedly to the Chester Diocesan Conference. Immediately he had entered the doorway he fell down dead.

There is terrible destitution in Ramsey county, North Dakota. With crops totally destroyed, men, women, and children are in rags, and they have not a cent.

M. Waddington declares that the French are not a bellicose nation. They are, he avers, a business people, anxious to increase their commerce, and having a strong sympathy for England.

The salary of Lord Salisbury, our American Minister, is £8,000 a year. This is £4,000 less than the Paris, £2,000 less than the Vienna, and £1,000 less than the Roman and Berlin Embassies.

The S. T. banoams are to make their appearance in Paris. Lord Shrewsbury is chairman of a company which has the matter in hand. The plant will consist of 300 vehicles and a sufficient number of English horses.

The deaths registered in London last week, 1,737, exceeded by 104 the average in any corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The death-rate, 21.2 per thousand, was the highest recorded since the middle of March last.

Mr. John Robert Hudson, gentleman porter to the Queen, and one of the oldest of her Majesty's servants, died on Monday. He entered the service of King William IV. when a youth, and had been employed at Windsor Castle for fifty-three years. The deceased was 68 years of age.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, George Hall and William Burns were sentenced to six months' hard labour for having demanded a price with threats from an Italian ice-cream vendor, and for having committed a violent assault upon a police-constable.

A high official in the St. Petersburg secret police is being tried, so it is said, by a secret tribunal. He has been found to be connected with a number of his subordinates, with various bands of robbers in the interior of Russia. They were in the habit, so the story goes, of receiving 60 per cent. of the value of all the goods stolen.

Whether it was the iced lemonade, the cocktail dandy squash, or the tinned lobsters, it is impossible to say. But about this there can be no mistake, that of the 75 to 100 professors and students who lately attended the annual banquet of one of the Ohio colleges, five have died and thirty have fallen sick.

At the Westminster Police Court, Mr. Partridge dismissed the summons which had been taken out against the Royal Aquarium Company, Limited, and which charged them with infringing the Metropolitan Building Act by recovering the roof of the Aquarium (formerly glass) with a material said to be combustible.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Mr. Vitelety, bookseller, Henrietta-street, was ordered to pay a fine of £100 and enter into a recognisance of £200 to keep the peace for twelve months for publishing obscene libels in the nature of Zola's work, "The Soil," and other books, which the jury condemned as immoral.

Thomas Simpson was charged on remand, on his own confession, at the Dalton Police Court on Tuesday, with the murder of a girl in Finsbury Park. It was ascertained that no such murder as the prisoner referred to had been committed, and the magistrate in discharging the accused expressed his regret that he had no power to punish him for making a false confession.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at Aberdeen on Tuesday night, strongly opposed the granting of Home Rule to Ireland, contending that a surrender to the Irish would be a notice to the world that we had ceased to believe in our power of government, and that it would have a disastrous effect abroad. He addressed a number of questions to Mr. Gladstone as to his Irish policy.

As the Great Northern main line train from Newcastle, due at King's Cross at 10.30 on Tuesday night, was coming down the incline between Hatfield and Potter's Har, at a speed of about sixty miles an hour, the driver felt the iron guards of his engine strike something. Pulling up as soon as possible, it was found that a sleeper had been placed on the rails evidently with the object of wrecking the train.

The 50th year of the Volunteer force, which was called into existence in May, 1859, closed on Wednesday. At the date of the last return the number of all arms enrolled in the force was 225,038. Out of an authorised establishment of 255,478. Out of this 225,038, no less than 221,491 were returned as efficient. There were also 6,129 proficient officers, and 12,729 proficient sergeants, and 704 officers passed the examination in tactics.

A fatal accident occurred on board the *Lion*, training ship, at Devonport. Mr. William Matson, first-class petty officer, fell from aloft, striking heavily against the bulwarks as he fell. Two boys belonging to the ship jumped after him and kept him aloft until a boat put off and conveyed him on board, when it was found that, besides having sustained a severe fracture of the skull, one of Mr. Matson's legs was nearly severed from his body. He died about two hours afterwards.

Dr. Richardson, as president of the Society of Cyclists, delivered the opening address at 9, Conduit-street, on Tuesday night. He said that the machines this year had shown lightness as compared with last year, and that the wheels were smaller. There had been less care taken this year compared with other years, in regard to the brake, to which he thought more attention ought to be paid. Military cycling, with all its drawbacks, had been a great success.

In the Probate and Divorce Division this week, a gentleman, whose name did not transpire, applied for letters of administration to the estate of Archibald, eleventh Earl of Eglinton, who died ninety years ago. Mr. Justice Butt, having heard the applicant's statement, suggested that the claimant should obtain legal assistance, and added, with his present materials, the applicant would never succeed in his application before an English tribunal.

Captain Price, M.P., lately wrote to the First Lord of the Admiralty with regard to the system of job and check now in vogue in the Royal dockyards, and has received a reply from his lordship, stating that the system is necessary to enable the dockyard authorities to draw a fair conclusion whether the men employed on day work earn generally the wages they actually receive on the prices fixed by the Admiralty for task and job work. Captain Price states that he will raise the question on the Navy Estimates.

Lord Hartington, addressing a public meeting at Huddersfield, explained that he had laboured more persistently in advocating his views on the Irish question than on any other because he held that the future relations of the empire to Ireland formed by far the most important political subject that any of them had ever been called on to deal with. How long, his lordship asked, were the electors going to tolerate the seclusion of other subjects of Parliamentary discussion for the sake of the eternal Irish question? It would be an act of the greatest injustice to desert the loyal minority in Ulster, who would undoubtedly resist

the imposition of what was called a Home Rule Parliament.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited Glasgow on Wednesday.

Ostrich feathers are to be very much worn this winter.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson is on the road to speedy recovery.

Lisbon means to have a Palais de Justice, which will accommodate all the courts.

A street railway is about to be operated in Victoria, British Columbia. It is intended to use motor cars.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday evening entertained her Majesty's lieutenants of the City of London at a banquet at the Mansion House.

A parcel of Italian bonds of the value of one million lire have been stolen in transit from Paris to Berlin.

Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, opened on Wednesday the King Edward Institute and School, situated in Albert-street, Spitalfields.

The troops composing the Black Mountain expedition, the object of which is considered to have been attained, will shortly return to India.

The second competition for the Winter Challenge Vase was decided on Wednesday at the Serpentine Lake, Hyde Park, in favour of F. Sargent (Esq.), star by a foot only; E. S. Chesterman (Esq.) coming next, with W. Grosvenor (Esq.) third.

At Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, John Bosker, a carman and contractor, and William George Strumell, a porter, were each sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing a quantity of tinned meats, groceries, and other articles belonging to the Civil Service Supply Association.

Messrs. Todd and Hignbotham's extensive spinning and weaving establishment in M'Neill-street, Rutherford-road, Glasgow, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Fifteen hundred workers barely escaped with their lives. The damage is estimated at £500,000.

The mutilated body of Mr. C. W. Edwards, the Wimbome station-master, was found near Wimbome Station on Thursday morning. He was run over by a passenger train on Wednesday night. The deceased was to have been married on the 3rd inst.

An indignation meeting was held at Bethnal Green on Wednesday night to protest against the conduct of the local vestry in prosecuting shopkeepers and others for selling their wares after eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings. A vote of censure on the vestry was passed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

comply with my request, unless at great length, you would be almost sure to go wrong. Employ a solicitor to do the work. There is no more ticklish labor than the drafting of intricate wills.

G. LAYTON.—Much too long for insertion.

P. WALKER.—There is no way but by constant exposure to the air. In time, this will get rid of the small swell on the garment as made of rotten materials.

A FOGA WOOD.—Your former letter must have been misdirected, as I never reached it. I write now explicitly; I cannot understand what you want to know.

J. RICHES.—Declined with thanks.

G. T.—Different subjects are appointed in different departments, and the standards also vary. Buy the "Handbook to Government Stipendiaries" published by Standard, Charing Cross. It contains all necessary information.

J. S. COX.—Consult the London Directory.

F. ROSE.—We fail to comprehend your meaning, The Time for what?

W. ESE.—A stain would be left for a time by any preparation.

BRITISH LION.—You would enjoy priority as regards the last three months; previous arrivals would rank with the claims of ordinary creditors.

MORGAN.—The Act does not prevail. But the landlord could distrain as the goods have been removed.

COWL.—There is no implied warranty in the letting of an unfurnished house that is habitable. You must repair the chimney yourself.

MR. JAMES THE "PEOPLE."—I. Furniture on the hire system may be seized for rent. 2. The trustees in bankruptcy may seize. 3 and 4. Neither landlord nor liquidator may so break in.

TAUNTON.—Yes, if he has obtained his discharge, but not otherwise.

H. THOMAS.—The Pantheionion was burnt on 18th February, 1874. We cannot find the date of the other fire you mention.

E. G. STALL.—Declined with thanks.

W. J. STALL.—I have no objection to determine the

of A. F. G.—it would involve very great labor to ascertain that any man of middle age had never been divorced. Even

to prove that he had been might be no great loss.

2. M.—If the will belongs to the sister, being built by himself on his own land, he has a perfect right to do as he likes with it. Even if he were to pull it down, you would have no cause for complaint.

W. T. PELL.—Write to the clergyman of the parish, or to the testator, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

AN ANXIOUS ONE.—It depends upon the circumstances of the estate and the nature of the will.

DECEASED.—We do not advise about building societies.

3. M.—I refer you to the answer to the question above.

A TRADESMAN'S WIDOW.—You had better come to a distinct understanding with the man, and have it put in writing, that he is to at once hand over to you any money he collects.

4. M.—I have no objection to your going to a case-law.

5. B. S.—We cannot find the address in the directory.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—SALVATION ARMY INTERFERENCE.

George Stevens, a labourer, was brought up on a warrant, at the Wandsworth Police Court on Thursday, charged with neglecting to maintain his wife, whereby she had become chargeable to the Wandsworth and Clapham Union.

The Magistrate, Mr. G. H. Charter, who represented the Guardians, said it was a case of marrying in haste and repenting at leisure.

The prisoner married after a very short acquaintance, and a few months afterwards appeared before the magistrate at that court in a case of assault. They agreed to separate, and it was subsequently ascertained that the prisoner had become connected with the Salvation Army. He wrote his wife several letters of a religious character, and she was compelled to enter the workhouse. Repeated applications were made to the Salvation Army to ascertain the whereabouts of the prisoner, but information was denied her, and it was not until she threatened to apply to the magistrate that she threatened a letter from Mrs. Bramwell Booth giving the address of the prisoner, and the communication

was brought to a conclusion in the following language:—"God bless you. Yours in Jesus." The prisoner said it was a misunderstanding.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said it was monstrous that his whereabouts should have been concealed by the Salvation Army. The prisoner hoped the magistrate would not send him to prison, but Mr. Curtis Bennett said he should, to make an example.—Sergeant Mead having deposed to arresting the prisoner at Northampton, Mr. Curtis Bennett committed him to prison for twenty-one days.

The Bishop of Marlborough on Thursday consecrated the new church of the Holy Cross in Cromer-street, King's Cross.

ARE YOU ILL?

READ WHAT GORDON'S EXTRACT CAN DO TO BELIEVE AND CURE YOU.

GORDON'S EXTRACT CURES
people almost unable to eat and drink for pain.

GORDON'S EXTRACT CURES
when all other remedies have failed.

GORDON'S EXTRACT CURES
when doctors have given up the patients.

GORDON'S EXTRACT CURES
those turned from hospitals as incurable.

GORDON'S EXTRACT CURES
sufferers who have given up hope in despair.

GORDON'S EXTRACT CURES
for Two Shillings where pounds have been spent in vain.

GORDON'S EXTRACT
IS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE,
COATED TONGUE, ACHING LIMBS,
DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION,
FLATULENCE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LOATHING OF FOOD, ACIDITY, FAINTNESS,
SWIMMING IN THE HEAD,
CONSTIPATION, OFFENSIVE BREATH,
ASTHMATIC BREATHING, DROPSY.

MANY THOUSANDS
who have been afflicted from Clevermore

others, certifying to the wonderful cures effected

GORDON'S EXTRACT.

The following is eloquence itself—

"121, St. James'-road,"
"Bermondsey, London, S.E."

"Sir, I have had my wife ill for more
than two years. She has been treated by
the doctors at Guy's Hospital, and at St.
Thomas's Hospital, and the Hospital for
Women in Soho, also by dispensary doctors
and private doctors, and I also got several
boxes of Paine's Compound, after which
nothing did her any good, and I began
to think her case was incurable. She was
suffering from Loss of Sleep, Loss of Ap-
petite, Loss of Energy, and the whole
way to a mere skeleton. For NEARLY
FIVE MONTHS SHE DID NOT ENJOY ONE
NATURAL SLEEP. She was obliged to take
drugs, and was almost continually
affected her head, and she had to be

PROOF

PROOF. "Well, at last some one advised me to take GORDON'S EXTRACT, and I thank God that I did get a bottle of it. After so long a time, my appetite seems a little better." She took three bottles of it, and sent to now answer you as usual, Sir.

PROOF. "You are so young, Sir, to make such use of this letter. I have recommended the Extract to every one whom I hear complain of being ill, and as long as I live I will always do so."

PROOF. "I remain, Sir, yours truly thankful."

G. CULLEN
"To the Proprietors of
Gordon's Extract."

WHAT IS GORDON'S EXTRACT?

GORDON'S EXTRACT is a concentrated syrup, containing the active principles of eleven plants, roots of Worth and Peru, and other medicinal herbs which are unsuitable in this country. It contains no poison, no quinine, no opium, no mercury or mineral, or any deleterious substance. Nor does it taste any alcohol.

ITS curative properties are delicately balanced and almost bloodless, and have a most wonderful effect upon disorders of state of the body, especially when springed originally from the stomach or liver.

GORDON'S EXTRACT can be obtained of all Chemists and Druggists, by name, or by post, in bottles at 6s., but if any difficulty, it will be forwarded free of charge.

free on receipt of twenty-seven stamps by the Whole Agents:

MAY, ROBERTS, AND CO., 9, Clerkenwell-road
London, E.C. 1

A Desperate Struggle

"TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO."
Bramley Buildings, Bevis Street, London, E.C. Wholesale

DEDICATED

GENERAL SERVANT, age 19, can cook, wash, iron, & sew, 1 month and 8 years' character, wages \$14.—E. J., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 21, can cook, wash, iron, & sew, plain cooking, neat, clean appearance, wages \$14.—E. J., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, W.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 19, neat, can cook, wash, iron, & sew, 1 month and 8 years' character, wages \$14.—E. J., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, W.

YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT, good cooking, tall, respectable girl, has been well recommended. wages \$2-wk. H. H.

To all seeking a Respectable, Reliable, & Profitable Business, in Town or Country, from ever small, call or write to
Messrs. GREENWAY, Ho
123, GOWER STREET
(Telephone 7,344.) Over 1,000 investments sold privately, and not advertised. To be fortnight a trial could be arranged to test

SOUPS. **5, CHARTON-STREET.**

£110—COFFEE
road; less away
trade £14 to £20 weekly;
living.—PARRISHAN

HOLLOW

Valuers,
W. C.
To choose from on
unders a week or
thous. Businesses

OTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

and CHOP ROOMS, near
ED position, near the theatres;
management, easily doubled.—
keepers, the future
have the
Stepney
or Wed
answers

AY and CO.,

...octave trichord; walnut cottage;
Beaconsfield-terrace, Chancery-road.

wood, White, and Co., Iron Works, New
 York, price 17 guineas, worth 20 guineas.

TO LET

parts and near London Bridge.—Apply,
Clifton Buildings, Noel-street, Bermondsey.

CHEAP JEWELLERY.
 KEEPERS will find Best Assortment and
 at MILLINGTON'S, 12, Broadchurch,
 Watches, Cutlery, Combs, Spectacles, Pen
 Catalogues, & stamps. Established 1857. C

CHARLES ROUSE
A GOLDEN INDEPENDENCE

FOR
can
day.
start

Mr. F. H. DUNE
Kent Villa, 8 St. Mary's-road.

MONEY

MRS. H. RAYBOULD grants Loans
than any other establishment.
within 48 hours, repayable by easy instalments,
without removal, or any other sacrifice.
"Little End" 22, Long St. N. 2nd Fl.

MONEY=MONEY
to £500 advanced by a private
company at a low rate of interest

for more. Prices—Ladies' in. 3s. 6d. 2d. per pair discount if three pair discount if six pairs. State size at once. Customers who once have
GRAND CHRISTMAS CATALOG
every description, 800 engravings, program of Magic Lanterns and Slides, Steam Engines, 2d.

THE COMPANY

at much lower rates
and upwards advanced
ments, upon furniture,
; also upon interests
of various kinds. Avoid

gentleman to respon-

are taken, 4d. per
required, and try a pair
always have them.
OF NOVELTIES of
free 1d. Special Cata-
l. Special Catalogue of
COMPANY

HE WAS SO MISERABLE
Michael Harron, 23, a gunner in the
Artillery, wearing two war medals, was

Arthur, wearing because of his arrest a black Police Court badge, was seen walking down the street from the house of the Rev. Dr. Toomey, at 216, Herbert-road, Shooter's Row. Police-sergeant Newman said that he saw Herbert-road at one o'clock in the morning his attention was drawn by Captain Henry, of the Royal Engineers, to the house of Mr. Harrow, the noises having been heard there, although the family and servants were known to be absent. He found that the back door had been forced with much violence, both hinges being broken. Searching the house, he found the prisoner in the drawing-room. When asked to come out, he was the instance of drink, and had come from "Maggie."—Surgcon-General Bourke, medical staff, appeared to represent the owner of the house, and assessed the damage at 5s. He added that he knew the accused, and that he had, he believed, been accustomed to employ one of the servants.—Harrow, who was ejected, said: Trouble has brought me to this. I was keeping company with the young woman, and wanted to marry her and take her into the country, but lately she has been keeping company with another man, and for the last four days has hardly known what I have said or done. Fenwick: This is a case where you have been drunk.—Harrow: I was so miserable.—Dr. Toomey: Drinking only made you worse.—The fine was 5s. and 5s. damage, or a month's imprisonment.

ACTION FOR DETENTION IN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. Baron Huddleston and a special jury heard the case of *Alfred Hyam Louis*, a barrister, against the guardians of *St. Marylebone*, for wrongfully detaining him as a lunatic. The case was set down to the circuit court under which he was taken to the asylum, under which he was then transferred to *Hanwell Asylum*, where he first spent at the workhouse he said in a series of nightmares, and imagined the operation of transfusion of the blood was performed on him. He remembered repeating to gentlemen who came to his bedside the following day, and on reaching *Hanwell* he said some one may say his was a case of religion. He asserted that he was suffering from delirium, and was suffering from exhaustion in the case of the plaintiff's case, counsel for the defendant submitted that there was no case to go to trial. — Mr. Baron Huddleston assented, and it was not been shown that the defendants had acted properly in any way. He also commended the conduct of *Mrs. Bruce*, who had taken the plaintiff to the infirmary after vainly trying to find a doctor and consulting a doctor. — Verdict assented to for the defendants were entered.

THE LAMBETH GUARDIANSHIP.

At the *Lambeth Police Court* on

Frederick Collier, 60, was charged with a refractory manner while an inmate of Workhouse, Princes-road.—Payne, the wardman at the workhouse, stated the prisoner was suspected of having about him. He said it but that the witness discovered it upon him in it away. The prisoner became violent manner, put his fist in the face of the and used most disgraceful language and conduct became so bad that it was no send for a constable.—The Prisoner refused to let me go out? The witness had no power to grant you the Prisoner said: Did you not push my a wall?—The Witness: I did not.—Prisoner: You did, and twisted my right and I can scarcely use it now.—The did not do so.—Smith, a porter at the said he asked the prisoner if he had about him he ought not to have, and about him.—Mr. Hinton: You are to come forward.

Biron said: Where you not before court in June last?—Payne: Yes.—Were you not charged with severing an inmate?—Payne: Yes.—And did I not give you a month's ment?—Payne: Yes.—Mr. Biron: And you reinstated in your position, man now complains of your treatment discharge the prisoner, and I shall con- like to know if the grand jurors consid- a competent court had found in- prison an official, to afterwards rein- mark my sense of the present proceed- charging the prisoner.

THE COAL CRISIS.

Two thousand five hundred miners work at Tredegar on Wednesday last, in advance, resumed work on Friday, at of 5 per cent awarded by the S. Sling Scale Board. The Ferndale Co. in South Wales, employing 1,000 men, have granted an increas of 5 per cent., thus placing the wage equality with that of the Associated of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

MONEY MARKET.

City.

As usual on Friday, business was very brisk, but there was a good deal of Government Securities, which turned out very well. Home

freshened up a little, but at the close the Americans and Canadians were due to be in good tone, the following being quotations:—

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentina, 1886, 53, 5	Paraguay Bonds
Ditto Hard Dollar, 71, 2	Peruvian 6 per Cent
Ditto do, 71, 2	Portuguese 3 per Cent
Costa Rica A, 91, 2	Russian, 1874, 10, 5
Egyptian Preference, 100, 5	Russian, 1880, 10, 5
India, 1885, 61, 2	Ditto 4 per Cent
Ditto Deira Nizam, 71, 5	Turkish Debenture
Ditto Domain, 102, 5	1871, 52, 5
French 3 per Cent, 51, 5	Uruguay, 73, 5
German 3 per Cent, 1381, 91, 5	Venezuela, 55, 5
Italian 5 per Cent, 95, 5	
Mexican 5 p. C., 1886, 50, 5	

BITUMEN.

Brighton Ordinary, 143, 5
Ditto A, 128, 5
Calcuttan, 110, 15
Calcuttan Ordinary, 225, 5
Ditto 1st Pref., 101, 5
East Lon. Consolidated, 10, 5
Edin. and Glasgow, —
Edin. Corporation, 10, 5
Great Northern, 115, 15
Ditto A, 100, 15
Edin. & Glasgow, 50, 5

RAILWAYS.

Lon. Tilbury, 81, 5
Metropolitan, 71, 5
Ditto District, —
North-Eastern, 135, 5
North British, —
North-Eastern, —
North-Western, —
Sheffield, 50, 5
Ditto A, 50, 5
South-Eastern, —

<p>Hull and Barnard, 348, 5 Lucc & Yorkshire, 1102, 1175</p>	<p>Ditto A. 100%, South-Western.</p>
<p align="center">UNITED STATES RAILWAY</p>	
<p>Central Pacific, 569, 5 Cgo. M. & St. Paul, 676, 8 Denver & Rio Grande, 180, 5 Erie, 234, 9 Illinois Central, 1158, 5 Louisville & Nashville, 602, 15 Lake Shore, 1052, 8 Missouri & Texas, 124, 5 New York Central, 100, 5</p>	<p>Ontario, 165, 2 Rock Island, 569, 5 North Pacific P. Ohio & M. Id. Rock Island, 569, 5 Reading, 254, 1 Union Pacific, 6 Washon Ordinal W. & A. P., 276, 5</p>
<p align="center">OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAY</p>	
<p>Canadian Pacific, 552, 6 Grand Trunk Ord., 11, 5 Duto 1st Pref., 676, 8 Duto 2d Pref., 676, 8</p>	<p>G. Trunk 3d Mexican Ord. Ditto 1st Pref. Ditto 2d Pref.</p>
<p align="center">MINES.</p>	
<p>Cape Copper, — Compo., —</p>	<p>Moodie's, 15 Mysore, 36, 5</p>

Day Dawn, —	Paralitic, —
De Beers, 36, 2	Richmond, —
Kimberley Central	Rio Tinto, 25
Mason and Barry, 11, 25	Viola, —
Montana, —	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp Ordinary, —	London Road, —
Barrett's Brewery, —	New Explosives, —
Bryant and May, 12, 2	Nordenfick, —
Gas Light & Coke A, —	Spicer and Pons, —
Guinness Ordinary, —	Sprent's Patent, —
Hotchkiss, —	

The Worshipful Company of Mercers
has kindly given a donation of ten guineas
Church of England Homes for Waifs

Printed and Published for the Proprietor
GREENHAY LANE, at 110, Strand, in the City of London
Saver, in the County of Middlesex, on November 18th 1890

The Worshipful Company of Mercers
has kindly given a donation of ten guineas
Church of England Homes for Waifs

Printed and Published for the Proprietor
GREENHAY LANE, at 110, Strand, in the City of London
Saver, in the County of Middlesex, on November 18th 1890